THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,328—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY—MONDAY, MAY 8, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10890
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9921
3rd June	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	SALSETTE	6007	CHINA	7939
17th "	CALEDONIA	7338		
24th "	DEVANHA	8093	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912		

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Baldnino	4,580	D. Maganzino	15th May 1911
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th June 1911
D. Baldnino	4,580	D. Maganzino	15th July 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 723; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	18th May 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th June 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued, subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	8th May	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	11th May	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	12th May	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 11th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Kaisra," 1195 tons, on Wednesday, the 10th May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Buserh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about 20th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th May, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911
Caledonien	4,130	Malber	8th June 1911.
Sydney	4,118	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147		3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	X	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365		28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,589	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Salazie	4,147	Biquier	19th May 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	X	16th June.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	20th May 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

NEW LINE HOME.
CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,333	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,793	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,333	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,793	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of situable apparatus.

In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs.

The Camera is so small, that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3¼" × 2¾" × 1" and weighs only 13 ozs. but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition.

This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are would-famous.

It is so simple, compact and unobtrusive yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb.

A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7" × 5" to be printed with practically the same case and facility as direct contact prints.

The prices for the V.P.T. Camera fitted with Syntor Lens ... ... Rs. 120
Do. do. do. Dagor Lens ... ... " 160

We also stock the Special Film Tanax, a Roll film camera for ¼ plate pictures, which has all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet is compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES

(Fresh made) in ½ lbs. and 1 lbs. cartons Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	CREAMS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	ALMONDS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	NOUGAT
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PRALINES
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PEPPERMINTS

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., 162 BOMBAY, WOLLA, and POONA.

MOTORING

either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind.

Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

DUNLOP

Dunlop Tyres are made scientifically to withstand fair and unfair usage.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA!

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s 'ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "EGYPT," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. F. T. RICKARDS, Agent of this Railway, having proceeded to England on leave, Major H. A. L. HEPPER, R. E., Deputy Agent, has been APPOINTED by the Board of Directors to act as AGENT in his stead.

F. L. MUIR.
Secretary.

Victoria Terminus, 8th May, 1911

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BABAJI MAHADOO BHAGKAR, a Liquor Shopkeeper, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI LUXMIBAI, widow of the above-named deceased, residing at Lohar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of KRISHNANATH, the minor son of the deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-first day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the First year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

H. H. WADIA,
The 21st day of April, 1911.
Messrs. SHROFF, DINSHA & DHARAMSI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WRECK OF S. S. "BERGEDORF."

TENDERS are invited for SALVING the CARGO and FITTINGS of the above Ship stranded off Cape Comorin. Offers will also be entertained for the purchase of the wreck and Cargo as they stand.

For full particulars apply to the Agents of the Steamer Messrs. FREUDENBERG & Co., Colombo, or G. ZELLWEGER, Tuticorin.

NOTICE.

WAGON STOCK FOR EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and delivery to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, during 1911-1912, of the under-mentioned WAGON STOCK and quotations may be made either for the Standard or Sheffield Twinborrow Type, or for both :—

	To be delivered at— Naihati	Sara.
27' 7" Four-wheeled Iron Covered Jute Wagons, 5' 6" Gauge ...	60	...
43' 0" Bogie Iron Covered Jute Wagons, Metre Gauge	...	100
18' 0½" Four-wheeled Iron Low-sided Wagons, Metre Gauge... ...	...	23

2. The Contractor will be required to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of the wagons except wheels and axles, buffers, (complete, including buffer-heads, sockets, nuts and cottera) axle boxes, and bearing, draw and buffer springs, which will be supplied by the Railway.

3. The Broad Gauge stock must be completely constructed in the Contractor's yard and delivered at Naihati. The Bogie Covered Goods Wagons, Metre Gauge, must be constructed and delivered at Sara, one vehicle being put together with service bolts in the Contractor's yard, and passed before any finished parts are despatched to Sara. The Iron Low-sided Wagons must be completely constructed in the Contractor's yard and delivered at Naihati, on Broad Gauge Trucks, the Wheels, Axles, Axle Guards and brake gear being removed to enable them to travel over the Broad Gauge lines.

4. Delivery of completed Wagons will be required to commence as soon as possible, after receipt of the Wheels and Axles, &c., and the entire number must be delivered before the 31st March, 1912.

5. Copy of specification, formal agreement, tracings and form of Tender with full particulars of contract can be obtained at the office of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, on payment of Rs. 100 which will be returned upon receipt of a valid Tender.

6. Tenders, which must be enclosed in sealed covers, should be superscribed "Tenders for Wagons for E. B. S. Railway," and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received up to noon of the 31st May, 1911.

7. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

R. C. VOLKERS.
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, Dated the 21st April, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, METAL WHITE SCRAP IN INGOTS, &c., &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, 1911, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 21st April, 1911.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

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DANCING
AND
SKATING
From 9-30 to Midnight.

Bombay Gazette.

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Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 13th—The Crown and Regalia

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.
By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln' Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.
N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History
By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)
By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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They are self-adjusting.
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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th May, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, almirs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, grand and square pianos, iron safes, harmonium, by Mason and Hamblin, solid leather trunks, Gladstone and kit bags, typewriters by Jost, Remington and William, folding harmonium, and camera with lens, violin, Chinaware, large size new phonographs.

Under instructions from Mr. M. M. Tackey, the executor of the late Mr. Mirza Hedayat, consisting of gold watches by Mc Cabe and Fabys, silver watch by John Jones, ladys' and gents' gold watches, gold and silver mounted sticks, gold and silver rings and links, chains, silver tea and coffee sets, trays, Persian carpets, tranks, &c.

By order of the Post Master General :—
Unserviceable articles from the Dead Letter Office, such as books, silver scent bottle, metal watches, defaced stamps, medicines, wearing apparels, &c.

By order of K. D. Sethna, Esq., the Liquidator, Re The Tricumdas Mills Co., Ltd., in Liquidation—
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AT 2-30 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
The property of a gentleman :—1-9 h.-p. 3 cylinder two-seated motor-car.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 13th May.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and latest design teak-wood and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Wimbridge, Breslaur and others, rich Venetian, glassware, Crown Derby dinner set, best plateware, mahogany telescopes dining table, chairs, large mirror back side board, dinner waggon, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets and corner cabinets over mantle, suit of drawing room sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped teapoys, book case, bead checks, majolica jardiniers, Parian, terracotta and bronze figures, brass teapoys and chairs, English iron and brass bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, zoonda almira in 5 pieces, clothes presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, writing table, revolving book case, surgical instruments, microscope, Josa's fan, miniature billiard table, Clubbs large safe, sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, refrigerator ice box, engravings, carved black wood furniture, Singapore cane furniture, Persian and Brussels carpets, Singers' Sewing Machine, marble pillars, handsome Parian busts on solid teakwood pillars, etc., the property of Major P. P. Kilkelly, I. M. S., proceeded to England and others.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1911.

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Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the consorned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Premchand Kessowjee—P. N. (P. K.) M—6—2—15 bales grey shirtings, No. 4011—54 inches, 37 1-2 yards.

Auction Sale of Old Stores, Ship's Furniture, Fittings, Boats, etc, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th May, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon :—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas, sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, broken glass, and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old troops, mess utensils, leather belting rubber cuttings, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1911.

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Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors, for the vendor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

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H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
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Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurate of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. Tale medicine has y s reputation, and is to-day more popular than eve the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from al impurities, from whatever cause arising, sur

SCROFULA, SCURVY ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR :
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-5-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHO

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 5.] [BOMBAY, May 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 1-4		1-8
do. Rentes ...	95 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	96	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 5-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 9-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 11-16	1-8	
do. in New York ...	53 1-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-30	un	chgd
do. at Berlin...	20-45	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4-86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	e
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight...	2 3-16		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8		1-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 3-4		1-4

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Rise caused by China and India buying.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £125,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS. £

Silver to Bombay ... 50,000
Bar Gold to Bombay ... 150,000
Silver to Colombo ... 5,000

COTTON.

...OOL—
... Easier dull.
... Steady.
... .
Quiet with a fair enquiry.
... 7,000
...ation and for Export... 1,000
... 5,000
... 8-23—05
... Brown 10 7-16 unchgd

...PRICES :—

... Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
	7-49	7-07
	+01	—01

...ec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
...6-80	6-80
...03	—03

...15-35 October 12-95.

Bales.
... 12,000
... 8,000
... .
... 1,000
...15-45+10

... Southern
...res in the
... and on
...figures.

...1-16

...les.
...,000
...,000
...,000
...,000
...,000

...1-32
...Sellers.
...May-June.
... d 6 20-32
... d 6 23-32

... 11 7-8
... 11 3-4

...HEAT.

...bi ...34 1-2+1-2
...—May-June,
...e of Ports—London.—Done.
...34+1-2
...Month—May-June.
Name of Ports—London.—Value.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...34+1-2
Do. Months—May-June.—Done,
Buyers &c.—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...35 1-2
Do. Month—April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 44 1-2
Do. Months—April-May, unchgd
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship 46 5-8
Do. Months—May-June. unchgd
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...40 3-8+3-8
Do. Months—April-May—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...70 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...63
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11 7-8unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...5 1 1-2—Value Steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ...£ 85
Yellow Metal ...d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£53 15-16
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ... 0 14 1 1-2
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary size F. O. B. Antwerp ... 4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ... 10 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India.. 5 5 0

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal..... 10s.

SKIN SALE—
Goat skin sale closed to-day steady with a good demand.
Goat skins Madras fair a penny lower.
" " " ordinary a penny lower.
" " Bombay fair a penny lower.
" " " ordinary a penny lower.
Goat skins sold 1,228,000

ARRIVALS—
"Hindostan." "Praga."

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ...13 4 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...July-Aug.
Tone—Steady. Moderate business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India 12 6 3-4—Nominal
Do. Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Nothing whatever doing.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Better demand sellers showing more reserve.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 4 3-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...May-August.
Tone—Only small business.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11-9—Value.
Months of Shipments ...May
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta May-June—10 7 1-2—Value.
Do do. June-July—10 5 3-4—Value.
July-Dec—10 6 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi May-June—10 10 1-2—Value.
Do. do. June-July—10 8 1-4—Value.
July-Dec—10 7 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C& F Calcutta...May-June—11 10 1-2 —Value.
Do, do. ...June-July—11 9 3-4—Value.
July-Dec—11 9 3-4—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... May-June—12 —Value.
Do. do. June-July—11 11 1-4—Value.
July-Dec—11 11 1-4—Value.
General Tone—Quiet. Prices in buyers favor.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [6TH May, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 4th May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	77	93,713
B B and C I Railway ...	49	57,910

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., though 1s. 4 3-32d. can still be done. For 3 months' sight credits the quotation is 1s. 4 1-4d. Being mail day little fresh business has been done. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. June.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...134 1-4
Shanghai "	...177
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 15-16 for cash and 96 for the settlement and during the day rates have improved 1-16 with buyers at the close.
We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	96 0 0	buyers.
Settlement	... "	96 1 0	"

BULLION :—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 higher for ready at 24 9-16 and 1-8 higher for delivery in two months at 24 11-16. New York was 1-4 up at 53 1-4. The local market opened at 62 1-2 ex duty for ready bars and has fluctuated slightly closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	24	0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62	8 0
" 1st settlement	... "	62	9 0
" 2nd Settlement...	... "	62	12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
In our remarks in Saturday's issue regarding "acreage", in America, the word "average" for "acreage" has been substituted throughout, owing to a printer's error.
The market this morning opened steadier in sympathy with the better advices from America. There has been little enquiry for contracts, but the tone of the market has been fairly steady throughout the day, and closing prices are as under.
For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate both by exporters and mills.
QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	Rs. 356	May
Do do Khandesh...	" 308	do
F G do do ...	" 297	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	" 318	do
Do do Bengals ...	" 305	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	" 360	do
Do H C Westerns ...	" 337	do
Do M G do ...	" 343	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	Rs. 310	1-2 March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	" 249	January
Fine M G Bengal ...	" 274	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	5,000 bales
Total Imports ...	7,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7-98	7-88	7-81	7-84
+06	+05	+05	+05

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7-12	6-93	6-87	6-85	6-85
+05	+05	+05	+05	+05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
Last evening the "sutta" rate was Rs 12-14-0, and to-day the market is steady as under :
We quote :—

Ready " ...	Rs.	12 1	0 B. T.
May " ...	"	12 13	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady.
We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	7 1	6 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	7 13	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6 7	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	52	0 0
Mimbara ...	"	53	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	57	0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	44	0 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35	0 0
Forward ...	Rs.	36	0 0

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet.
We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	23	0 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steadier. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	9 15	0 B. T.
May ...	Rs.	10 8	0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone steady.
We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	43	0 0
Small ...	Rs.	41	8 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady.

July-August ...	... Rs.	6 15	0 R.T.

WHEAT :—The market is steadier.
We Quote :—

White Delhi May	Rs.	4 14	3 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay ...	1,650
Bank of India ...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	78
Indian Specie ...	51

MILLS.

David ...	375
Kohinoor ...	642 1-2
Leopold ...	57
Manockji Petit ...	2,650
New Great Eastern ...	165

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	135
New Mofussil ...	842 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah T Co ...	555
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	129
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	230
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,160
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry ...	3 premium
Tapti Valley ...	477 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	9,970 bales.
Wheat ...	26,204 owts.
Linseed ...	42,331 "
Rapeseed ...	12,192 "
Gingellyseed ...	82 "
Poppyseed ...	6,963 "
Groundnuts...	1,377 "
Castorseed ...	7,063 "
Rice ...	83,452 "
Myrabollams. ...	4,776 "
Cottonseed ...	17,107 "
Mowraseed...	Nil
Gram ...	3,329 "
Joowar ...	339 "
Maize ...	423 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 6.] [BOMBAY, May 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 1-4	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	95 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	96	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 5-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 9-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	24 11-16	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	53 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	25-30 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	20-45	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4-86 3-8		1-2
do. Short London Bills	3 p.c.	since	
3 months' sight...	9th Mar.		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1-8		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 3-8		
	1 5-8		

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

	Firm.	Quiet.
Spot ...	...	Steady.
Futures ...	...	.....
Mast Indian ...	...	Quiet.
Manchester ...	...	6,000
Total sales ...	...	500
Sold on speculation and for Export ...	...	7,000
Imports ...	...	8-33+10
Mid-americans ...	...	10 7-16 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7-98	7-93	7-82	7-54	7-11
+06	+07	+05	+05	+04

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6-92	6-83	6-84	6-84
+04	+04	+04	+04

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	8,000
Receipts at " Last year ...	...	7,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	10,000
Exports to Continent ...	...	8,000
Spot Cotton—		15-50+05
Futures—Month of July 15-47+08	Advanced on favorable cables and declined on favourable weather reports.	
Futures—Month of Oct. 12-97—02		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	...	15 5-16
Futures—Month of July ...	...	15-49+06
Do, " Oct. ...	...	12-95unchgd
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...		Firm.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

			Bales.
Total Sales ...	...	...	50,000
Do. Speculation ...	...	...	8,000
Do. Exportation ...	...	...	3,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	...	...	76,000
Do. Actual Export ...	...	...	14,000
Do. Import of the Week ...	...	...	16,000
Do. Stock ...	...	...	982,000
Surat week's Sales ...	...	...	400
Do. Indian Speculation ...	...	...	.....
Do. Exportation ...	...	...	100
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	...	...	1,700
Do. Actual Exports ...	...	...	300
Do. Week's Imports ...	...	...	1,000
Do. Stocks in Liverpool ...	...	...	8,000
Afloat Americans ...	...	...	40,000
Do. Indian ...	...	...	25,000
Stock of Cotton in London ...	...	...	6,600
Cotton Total Visible Supply ...			2,830,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian			240,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...			11,110,000

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi ...34 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Red Karachi ...34
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...34
Do. Months—May-June—Value—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ...35 1-2
Do. Month—April—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...44 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk,—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...47
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...40 5-8
Do. Months—May-June.—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...70
Do. Months—May-June—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...11 7-8 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ...5s Flat
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13-6
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.
Tone—Firm and better demand.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 6 3-4—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Nothing whatever doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...10 5 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Firmer and better demand.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India. ...14 2 1-4
Months of Shipments ...May-August.
Tone—Firm.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11-9—Value,
Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—General tone quiet.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cumming s—200 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—44 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Locksby Hall s—6,060 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Magician s—27,000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, and 3,998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Buffalo s—705 cwts cottonseed, Parekh Bros and Co ; 14,000 cwts wheat, and 10,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 5,976 cwts castorseed, L Pragji ; 375 cwts cottonseed, The Surungabad Mills ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bucher ; 6,212 cwts castorseed, 6,200 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Locksby Hall s—20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—1,500 tons manganese ore, the Central India Mining Co.
Istrar s—12,000 cwts wheat 3,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—1,005 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bagdale s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 111 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts teelseed, K Devchand and Co.
Langbank s—2,500 tons manganese ore, Scroder Smith and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—1,501 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts castorseed, and 7,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Buffalo s—440 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—1,200 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—482 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Delhi s—125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—80 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Delhi s—70 cwts shark fins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 150 cwts gum, A H Mowji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ischia s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 2nd May, 1911, as compared with the statement of 26th April 1911:—

LIABILITIES.	April 25, Rs. a. p.	May 2, Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,75,00,000 0 0	1,75,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,89,93,686 5 1	1,76,04,782 4 1
Other Deposits, &c	15,79,93,044 12 8	15,63,07,912 12 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	10,74,406 4 7	8,96,498 3 10
Sundries	20,27,608 12 9	22,03,074 4 9
	21,75,88,646 3 1	21,45,12,267 9 1
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,90,42,370 0 0	2,75,71,675 0 0
other authorised Investments ...	65,81,557 0 0	66,00,383 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,13,94,510 5 5	4,17,72,240 9 5
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,34,35,327 13 9	4,23,11,253 2 9
Bills discounted, &c	3,02,05,753 13 2	2,97,73,019 3 9
Balances with other Banks ...	25,56,822 1 4	27,66,895 6 7
Bullion	21,78,431 7 0	22,00,010 4 11
Dead Stock.....	13,162 12 7	13,269 15 8
Stamps	1,73,762 6 8	1,12,599 0 3
Sundries	15,55,81,687 11 11	15,31,51,245 11 4
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	6,20,06,953 7 2	6,13,61,021 13 9
Cash, &c., at... Branches	21,75,88,646 3 1	21,45,12,267 9 1

LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 21,74,294	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	7,85,389	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	16,85,132	Decrease.
Post Bills	1,77,903	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	14,51,969	Decrease.
Loans.....	3,77,730	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	11,24,074	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	4,32,734	Do.
Cash at Head Office	5,55,297	Do.
Cash at Branches	90,640	Do.

Percentage 34-66

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The weather is slightly disturbed in the extreme north and the rainfall has been fairly general in Deltaic Bengal, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, while thunderstorms have occurred in Lower Burma and the Southern half of the Peninsula.
The chief falls are : Victoria Point had three inches ; Mergui, one and-a-half ; Gauhati, one ; Silchar, two ; Darjeeling, one ; Narayanganj, three ; Mymensingh, one and-a-half; and Chitaldrug, one.
Forecast.—Some precipitation in Kashmir, and thunderstorms in the Punjab. Elsewhere no important change.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Rainfall is reported locally from the Punjab and Kashmir, and has continued in the Eastern Bengal, Assam and Burma. The principal amounts are :—Toungoo, one-and-a-half inches ; Maymyo and Gauhati, two ; Silghar, one ; Chittagong and Narayanganj, two ; Barisal, and Jalpaiguri, one ; Sonemarg, one and-a half; and Mercara, one.
Forecast shows increase of rain in the North of Eastern Bengal and Assam and continuance in Burma. Few falls in the extreme north and the hills of the West United Provinces.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th May, giving data for the proceeding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Lahore records 0·21" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Ambala and Delhi where day temperature is above normal ; night temperature is in excess in the north and south-west Punjab.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Allahabad and in defect at Jhansi. Maximum temperature continues above normal.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in East Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Bikanir and Kotah ; night temperature is higher than usual in Sind and south Rajputana.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess round the Gulf of Cambay.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in slight excess in the southern half of the division.
The Konkan.—Karwar records 0·29" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ratnagiri and Karwar. Minimum temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·39" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.
General Remarks.—Thundershowers have occurred locally in the north Punjab, Malabar, Mysore and the south Bombay Deccan. Local rain has fallen also in the south Konkan. Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded over the whole Peninsula. Winds have become southerly in the north Konkan and weather is probably slightly unsettled off that coast.
Local thunderstorms are likely in Malabar, Mysore, the southern half of the Deccan and of Hyderabad. A few light showers may possibly occur in the Konkan. Some dost or thunderstorms may occur in north Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 6th May, was 29·936 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide-gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for SIX lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HANKIN—GRAY—April 5, at St Andrew's Church Ferozepore, by the Revd E J Warlow, Canon, Lahore Cathedral, assisted by the Revd C M Becker, Chaplain, Ferozepore, Lieut David Lewis Hankin, 18th N I, only son of Lieut.-General F L Hankin, late Madras Staff Corps, and Mrs Hankin, to Lilian Frances, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W Borman Gray.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction. "The Merchant of Venice. A beautifully colored film.
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Be punctual and self-reliant, and you will need no help."

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.—The staff of the Bombay branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ld., assembled on Sunday in the office premises to bid good-bye and present an address to Mr. K. Kodama who, after having held the post of manager of the Bombay branch, is leaving Bombay for Japan. Mr. A. J. Dadyseth read the address and presented it with a silver tea-set to Mr. Kodama. Mr. Kodama, who was loudly cheered on rising from his chair, thanked the staff in a brief and suitable speech.

JUDICIAL REFORM IN SACHIN.

Address to the Nawab.

A Correspondent writes:—
The subjects of the State of Sachin last week presented an address to the Nawab Saheb on his introducing the system of trial of capital offence by jury. Two cases of the kind were tried last week and the jury worked successfully. The address extolled the ability shows by the Nawab as a ruler, and praised the efficiency of the Judicial Department, presided over by his uncle.
His Highness the Nawab, in reply, said:—I thank you most heartily for this address, which you have represented to me on the fifth anniversary of my installation on the Gadi. I am all the more gratified to see that you appreciate my poor efforts, which are mainly due to the cordial co-operation of my officer as well as yourselves. Good administration is not solely dependent on the character or ability of the Chief, but on the abilities, honesty and integrity of his officials and the good-will and co-operation of his subjects. I am much gratified to perceive that the recent changes introduced have not with approval, which was my aim. Referring to the requests that you have laid before me in your address, every consideration will be shown to them looking to the resources of the State. I am well aware of the value of English Education, and, if possible in the near future a school will be started at Sachin for primary English Education. You are already aware that the State spends a good sum in scholarships for technical and higher education at Surat and elsewhere, which has been taken advantage of by the State of Subjects, who, I sincerily trust will endeavour to improve their status in life. Regarding religious and moral education, after due enquiry from the British Educational Department, if possible, your request will be granted. It is proposed shortly to inaugurate a maternity hospital at Sachin in charge of a qualified midwife and it is also proposed that all Dais within the State should quality themselves within a certain period by obtaining certificates of qualification from the midwife. Amongst other things, instructions will be imparted for first aid in maternity cases, application of simple drugs and the proper method of bringing up children by hand, when a natural supply is wanting, I have great hopes by this scheme to improve the coming generation as well as to guard against the health of your families I therefore hope that after this scheme is started you will co-operate with me and overcome prejudices that may exist, as it is ultimately to your advantage.

ALL-INDIA CRICKET TEAM.

Departure for England.

THE All-India Cricket Team left for England, on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Arabia," when they were given a very hearty send-off. There were a large number of local cricketers and others present at the Ballard Pier to bid the team farewell. The following were the members of the team :—(1) H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala ; (2) Dr. H. D. Kanga ; (3) Major K. M. Mistry ; (4) Mr. R. P. Meherhomji ; (5) Mr. J. S. Warden ; (6) Mr. P. Balu ; (7) Mr. Shivram ; (8) Mr. H. Mulla ; (9) Mr. K. Sesachari ; (10) Mr. Jayaram ; (11) Mr. M. Pai ; (12) Mr. M. Bulsara ; (13) Mr. Shafkat Hussain ; (14) Mr. Salamuddin; and (15) Mr. Syed Hussain.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 8th May.

365. Musketry.—The Miniature Range, Carnac Road, is open on Saturdays for practice from 2 to 5 p.m., until further orders.
366. Cadet Competition—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted for practice. Daily Post Cadet Competition on Wednesday, 10th instant. Competition will be fired off on Thursday, the 11th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., and Byculla, at 6-11 a.m. daily.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 8th May.

165. General Meeting—There will be a General Meeting at the B V A Club at 7 p m on Thursday next 11th instant to discuss the formation of a B V A Football and Cricket Club for the forthcoming season. All interested are requested to attend.
166. Drill Books—Members in possession of any drill books D R F hand books, issued from Head-Quarters are requested to return the same to the adjutant's office.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A "Bohemian Concert" will be held on Saturday, 13th instant, at the B V A Club, Mess Dress optional. Admission 8 annas. Ladies free. Commence at 9-15 p.m. sharp.

Sir John Fuller left London, on April 14, on board the Orient liner "Orontes" for Melbourne to take up his appointment as Governor of Victoria. He was accompanied by Lady Fuller and their family, Miss Phipps (Lady Fuller's sister-in-law), and Capt. Wheatley, D. S. O., and Mr. Curwen (aides-de-camp.)

The appointment of the new keeper of the Royal Academy in succession to the late Mr. Ernest Crofts is being awaited with keen interest in art circles. The office is usually filled by a Royal Academician, and it carries with it an official residence at Burlington House. The chief duties of keeper consist in the direction of the art schools connected with the Royal Academy, in which instruction is given to students who pass the entrance examination, while he also has to act as custodian of the Diploma Gallery and the other artistic property of the Academy.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE.

On February 28, 1911, the Empire of India Life Assurance Compay, Ltd., completed its fourteenth year of existence. This fact, and another even more important fact, to which reference has frequently been made, is duly in remembrance. Fourteen years is not a long span in the history of a life company, and the foundation of this office unfortunately synchronised with the recrudescence of plague in British India in an epidemic form. Bearing both these facts in mind, one is compelled to admit that the progress so far made by the company has been extremely satisfactory. Already the "Empire of India" has secured for itself a position of considerable importance, as at the end of

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain C S Emmett, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East African Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain H Thle, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar &c, via Marmugoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Claverack, 2,441 tons, Captain R W Taylor, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The P and O S N Company's steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W B Palmer, sailed on Saturday for London with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,123 tons, Captain C King, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer King Edward, 2,831 tons, Captain J Davies, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steamer Nuddia, 1,944 tons, Captain A E Handcock, sailed on Saturday for Genoa with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 3,407 tons, Captain H Muller, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg 1st April with a general cargo.

The steamer Istrar, 2,979 tons, Captain C M Jacob, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 3rd March with ballast.

The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Salvesen, sailed on Sunday for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Ostalia, 4,081 tons, Captain J Hamilton, sailed on Sunday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Burnholme, 2,183 tons, Captain J Storm, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Monte Video, 26th March via African ports with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lings, 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 5th May with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Umona, 2,388 tons, Captain A Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Natal 12th April with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 151 deck passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J Younger, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon 20th April with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

The steamer Etonian, 2,444 tons, Captain W T Davies, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Cardiff 27th March with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Langoank, 2,966 tons, Captain W J Rout, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden 29th April with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Barenfels, 3,419 tons, Captain Engelsgi, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basrah 19th April via Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and cabin and 131 deck passengers.

The steamer Mazagon, 3,279, tons Captain C G Cocklin, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 26th April with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Cilicia, 2,352 tons, Captain W Mallett, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Monte Video March 26 with ballast.

The R I M S survey steamer Palinurus, Lt Commander W Taylor, R I M arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Karachi, 3rd May.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr N B Huddleston..... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 6.

Angus.....3320 Wakers .....T Morrison & Co
Brinkburn.....2420 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Budrie.....853 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Beme.....1899 Younger .....Rangoon .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Burnholme .....2183 Storm .....W & A Graham & Co
Craigard.....2128 Barnes.....T Morrison & Co
Etonian .....2444 Davies ....
Farilka.....2698 LeGrand .....M M & Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Hohenfels.....3408 Muller .....W & A Graham & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob .....K Nixon & Co
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Nairn.....3627 Lassen .....Bombay Co
Nurani.....2870 Crebbin.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Umona .....2388 Mitchell ...W & A Graham & Co
Waroonga.....1669 Rambut .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chychassa	3992	Wadge	Antwerp	.....	14-5 M M & Co
B Buffalo	2583	Chelton	Hull via Karachi	.....	12-5 J Finlay & Co
C&R Cocksley Hall	2310	Mason	Manchester	.....	25-5 Killick Nixon & Co
D&E Suruda	3410	Alton	N F	8-5	M M & Co
F Craigvar	2274	Edmonds	Antwerp	20-5	W A Graham & Co
G Bogdale	1934	Kirby	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
K Bendu	2921	Millson	Baltimore	.....	15-5 R A Willis
M Langbank	2966	Rout	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
N Magician	3271	Harris	Liverpool	.....	16-5 W & A Graham & Co
O Kanzler	2965	Schutt	Zanzibar	19-5	A S & Co
P Ischia	3490	Belsito	Hongkong	.....	16-5 Rubattino Line
Q Markgraf	3325	Thle	Zanzibar	.....	6-5 A Strandes & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macnab...2952 Ridgway...N F NF...F & Co
3 Clan Cumming...3108 Gourlay ...Liverpool...8-5... W & A Graham & Co
4 D Balduino.....2684 Maganzini ...Genoa ..15-5 .. Rubattino Line
6 Homayun .....2152 Mhlony.....Genoa.....10-5 .. B & P S N Co
7 Bohemia...3305 Gillhuber Trieste 16-5 A L S N Co
10 & 11 Delhi.....4900 Bradshaw...Shanghai...10-5... P & O S N Co
12 Egypt ..... 4207 Summers .....P & O Co
H W V D
Lings.....951 Rothwell.....Karachi.....8-5... M M & Co
M W D D
Saif ..... 501 Ahmed.....Goa .....8-5..... B & P S & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
5	Etonian	Davies	Cardiff, Mar 27
6	Beme	Younger	Rangoon, Apr 20
	Langbank	Rout	Aden, Apr 29
	Burnholme	Storm	Monte Vide, Mar 26
	Lings	Rothwell	Karachi, May 5
	Umona	Mitchell	Natal, Apr 12
	Hohenfels	Muller	Hamburg, Apr 1
	Istrar	Jacob	Colombo, Mar 3
6	R. I. M. S.	Palinurus	Taylor Karachi May 3
7	Cilicia	Mallett	Monte Video Mar 26
	Mazagon	Cocklin	Calcutta Apr 26
	Dwarka	Moxon	Basrah Apr 29

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Moltkefels	Schneider	H'burg via K'chi
	Arabia	Palmer	London
	Lalpoora	King	Calcutta &c
	King Edward	Davies	Antwerp &c
	Nuddea	Handcock	Genoa
	Virawa	Emmett	Rangoon &c
	Markgraf	Thle	Zanzibar &c
	Clavotesk	Taylor	Calcutta
7	Castalia	Hamilton	Liverpool &c
	Hild	Salvesen	Bangkok &c
6	Barenfels	Engelsgi	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Bagdale, for Antwerp &c.
" Langbank, for Antwerp &c.
" Kassara, for Persian Gulf &c,
" Burnholmer, for Antwerp &c.
" Beme, for Rangoon.
" Umona, for Liverpool &c.
" Ischia, for China &c.
" D. Balduino, for Genoa &c.
" Egypt, for London.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 6th instant morning.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Manchester, sailed on the 3rd instant from Liverpool and the steamer City of Benares, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th instant and the steamer City of shore, sailed from Liverpool on the 5th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. Steamer Moldavia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 5th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Cutna, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.
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Snowflake, 150 deg	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg	3 10 0	" "
" 125 d g. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.
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The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 8th May, 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

WHILE Secretaries of State and War Lords argue, while Politicians and Parliamentary Committees discuss Army expenditure, while on all sides those in whose hands the remedies lie admit the inadequacy of officers' pay, but fail to apply the only remedy; a very strong and no uncertain current of feeling and thought is arising in the Military mind as to a solution of their troubles. In Military circles, in messes and especially, among the junior ranks, men, still in the physical prime of their lives, able and willing to begin even now a new career, most earnest and eager enquiries are being made from all sources as to the chances of colonial life. The number of officers of the Indian Army, who are ready to accept their early pension of £200, £250 or £300 a year, and go and seek their fortunes elsewhere is daily increasing. The first ripples of this new wave of thought are just becoming visible; the pioneers of the movement are already on the move, some gone, others waiting to follow as soon as the earned increment of pension is due. In a short time, it may be safely predicted, that this trend of thought will seriously affect the shortage of officers and what is far more serious, from the national point of view, is that experienced officers of from eighteen to twenty-four years' service will be men not easily replaced. Junior ranks who sever their connection with the Army, during the first few years of their service, have not learnt much and may be easily replaced, but where experience must be bought by a toll of years, it is impossible to replace without paying the price. From the officers' point of view, especially the bachelor of energetic and active habits, the possible future prospects of a colonial career are undoubtedly alluring. The colonies give free land, and more land on easy terms. A young man with £200 to £300 a year pension is a valuable asset to a rising colony, he takes money into the country. He is of a class of colonist, the colony appreciates and knows how to help: he is a man of the world and not a mere schoolboy. He has travelled and what is most important has learnt how to handle men, understands discipline and obedience. The colonial banks, on the mortgage of land taken up, are always willing to help and finance a man so situated on easy terms and with the determination to succeed, there is no reason why in a well-chosen colony, such a colonist should not in the course of a very few years pay off the mortgages and become the owner of an estate that is absolutely his own, and is situated in a white man's climate. There is a charm in absolute possession, which has, from the beginning of all things, been the one attraction to cause a man to work his hardest, to put forth his best efforts, knowing his crown of success will be free and absolute ownership.

What attractions in these days has the Indian army to offer to the energetic hard-worker? The days of much active service are no more. Now it is peace at any price. The days when living was cheap are no more; living is more expensive in the East now than in London itself. Long years of service and a good pension at the end to the few who are strong enough to put in the time. But how few live to enjoy that pension for a long spell of years? The pension dies with one. There is nothing to hand down to posterity. Heart-breaking blocks in promotion that will prevent the majority of deserving men from ever attaining the plum of the average man's ambition command of his unit are the order of the day. Inadequate pay in the earlier days of a career spells debt and raises encumbrances which take years to pay off, when a living wage is obtained after eighteen long years of service. Constant useless and uncalled for changes of uniform, often the whim of a commanding officer, or if ordered by higher authority may be safely said to be the result of some tailoring firms' intrigues to increase their own trade by the help of a War Office order to start some new fangled article of kit or dress. The new full dress sash for officers which it was calculated, would put £30,000 into the pockets of the trade, but which order had to be withdrawn at once in the face of the opposition met is a flaring example of how little the interest of the admittedly hard-up officer is considered by those in authority. Constant additional expenses thus incurred at manœuvres and Coronations and Durbars, there is no right of appeal against the most arbitary treatment; no outlet for the energies of the energetic beyond deadly routine rendered doubly deadly by the knowledge that who never do a hand's turn of work more than they need and whose pet motto is "'Tis better to incur a slight reprimand than to perform an arduous duty" will gain their ambition—the command of the unit—just because they live long enough. More work and less play than formerly, but the same pay reduced considerably in its purchasing power, owing to the increased cost of living all along the line.

These are the points which are forcing themselves upon the attention of the thinking section of Military officers. An energetic man, seeing a possibility in a colonial career and nothing to gain by staying on, may well be persuaded to try his energies in bettering his prospects elsewhere. The man most needed in the Army is the energetic man and not the slacker, but it is the energetic man who will go. The colonies offer land, a welcome and a helping hand, a choice of climates; a large range of works to select from for a new means of livelihood. The advice given by Mr. E. P. Henderson, in a recent pamphlet is a solemn warning to all who serve in India, to have some other work besides one's profession to rely upon and depend upon, that Indian pensions may not always be paid, which has been well considered and discussed by those who think. The fact that English insurance companies refuse any longer to insure an Indian pension has made thinking men pause. India has altered beyond recognition, and life in India is not what it was, and daily becomes less and less tasteful to Englishmen who come to make a living and a career here. With the drawbacks of climate, with the expenses of living not adequately renumerated, is it to be wondered at, that officers are looking round for other walks in life, in which they may better their prospects. The colonies want men, the colonies know the value of the better class of man, and a self-supporting colonist is more valuable than a colonist living by his daily labour, with wider ideas and power to carry out his schemes, aided by the colonial banks, and officer with a sound head on his shoulders should certainly do well. The colonial life is a free one, it may be hard, but for an energetic man with a few hundreds a year pension, life in a colony working for his own good is better than living on a miserable pittance in a third rate Anglo-Indian residential town, such as Cheltenham or Bedford. This sort of life may appeal to the worn-out broken-down Anglo-Indian officer at the end of thirty-two years' service in the tropics, but surely not to the energetic man of under forty. What the future holds hidden in its bosom is an unknown quantity, but rumours that concessions will be the order of the day during the coming Coronation festivities in India, have had a very decided effect upon the minds of men, men who may, in the near future, find service in the Indian Army not quiet so pleasant as it was in the past, where at any rate it was among one's own peers. Should there be anything in the rumour it would undoubtedly mark a new era in the History of the Indian Army, and probably the rush for employment in its ranks will not be so keenly contested, as it was in the past.

THE INSURANCE SCHEME. All parties in the House of Commons are to be congratulated upon their decision to treat Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme for insurance against invalidity and unemployment as a non-contentious measure. It is the most important measure for the social betterment of the working classes which has been attempted for some years, being more far-reaching and comprehensive than the Workmen's Compensation Act or any other recent legislation, and it will need the assistance of all sections of the House equitably to adjust the claims of the many interests with which it has to deal. It is proper, too, that all sections should so join, for whatever measure of success the Bill may achieve, will be directly felt to its benefit by every section of the community. It is primarily designed to give the workman greater security in his livelihood, than the present somewhat precarious circumstances of his employment permit. He is to be compelled to make some provision for such misfortunes as the sickness of himself, the family breadwinner, or his unemployment, and in this he will be assisted by the State and also by his employers. The object of the Act is to make a happier workman freed from anxiety on account of misfortunes, which he is unable to avoid and which unaided he cannot be expected to bear. The happier workman is always a better workman and a measure which aims at so much benefit to the working classes as a whole cannot fail to have a stimulating effect on the general standard of national efficiency. A more immediate effect, and one too which will have wide reaching results, may be hoped for, in that by the creation of a greater measure of contentment among the working classes much of the unrest in the world of labour, which has been such an unfavourable symptom of the last two or three years, may disappear. It is hoped to refer the Bill to Grand Committee before Whitsuntide, and then of course its difficulties will begin. It is a measure of such a comprehensive and intricate nature that much as all interests may agree on general principles, there will inevitably be many a hard struggle upon details before the Bill secures a majority of the House. The Bill will have to be pulled to pieces and reconstructed bit by bit before it passes out of Committee, and it is here that the employers' interest as well as others, who will seek to make its provisions less burdensome upon themselves, will probably be able to do much more than if they had opposed the Bill and forced the Government to carry it through as a party measure. The Bill, as it stands now, seems to afford a very fair basis of discussion and any inequalities which it may—or rather must inevitably—possess, will no doubt be thoroughly ground down in the wearing process of Committee. One feature of the Bill, Mr. George's afterthought, deserves the general commendation which it has received; that is the benefit which is to be given to mothers who stay away from their daily work during the first few weeks of their babies' lives. It has been the constant cry of factory inspectors and other social reformers that the early return to work of young mothers—usually enforced by domestic circumstances—has been one of the most fertile causes of infantile mortality. This measure will do a great deal towards the saving of infant lives and the improvement of the physique of the industrial classes. It is an instance of the thoroughness of Mr. Lloyd George's measure, which aims not only to insure against sickness, but to reduce sickness and the causes of sickness.

AN EDUCATIONAL MORAL. EDUCATIONAL enthusiasts in India, who complain that Government do not move fast enough in the provision of new schools and a higher quality of teacher, should study the situation which has been allowed to occur in England. This may cultivate in them more tolerance towards hard-pressed administrations in this country, who with many claims upon their means, are straining to do as much as possible to meet the ever-increasing and ever-widening demands for larger expenditure on schools and colleges. We do not say that the position at home has arisen under similar conditions, but at the same time it may indirectly paint a moral for our guidance. At home, it is evident that a serious administrative blunder has been committed, which is likely to result in the inadequate staffing of schools throughout the country. Extracts from the annual report for the Education Department which is to appear shortly are already being published in the papers, and they refer to the subject in uncompromising terms. The report states that for the present it is not merely impracticable to staff the schools exclusively with certificated teachers, but it would not be practicable in many areas to adopt the policy of filling every future vacancy by the appointment of a certificated teacher. Reference had been made in a previous report to the serious fall in the number of young persons entering upon pupil-teachership and bursarship, and to the gravity of the problem from the public point of view. Later figures indicate that the situation is even more serious than it appeared to be last year. In these circumstances, it is clear that the problem of even maintaining the standard of staffing, which has been set up in many areas, may present serious difficulties in the course of the next few years, and though the changes effected in the Code in 1909, will serve at least to prevent the possibility of any serious reaction, there is grave reason to doubt whether the output of new teachers will be either sufficient in quantity or sufficiently varied in character to meet the increasing demand for teachers of the various grades which the schools will make during the next few years. Unless the supply of teachers is rendered secure it will be very difficult for local education authorities or the Board of Education to effect any very considerable improvement in the present standards of staffing, or to bring about any general reduction in the size of classes. Looking back a few years, it is not very difficult to assign the cause. The local authorities, in their enthusiasm for producing teachers with up-to-date training to meet the demands for increased staffs so overstocked the teaching profession, that it was brought into discredit and it is now difficult to obtain candidates for training in sufficient numbers. The situation is not entirely without a parallel here. In the Bombay Presidency, more certificated teachers have been produced than the authorities are able to pay at the increased rate, and there is thus a danger of the teaching profession becoming discredited. It is easy to be enthusiastic about education, but it is difficult to avoid the grave mistakes which over-enthusiasm brings. A slow but gradually expanding policy does not make the mistakes, which almost certainly follow a too hasty embarkation on ambitious schemes, and more particularly on account of financial conditions is best suited to educational development in India.

THE Viceregal party, including His Excellency and Lady Hardinge, also Miss Sandford and the Hon. Diamond Hardinge, left Simla on Saturday, for Mashobra for the week end.

THE following dates for functions at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, have been fixed:—Levee, 24th May, (Empire day), Garden party, June 3rd, (King's Birthday), State Ball, 13th June, State Dinner, June 23rd (Coronation Day) followed by a reception, Harrow Dinner, July 5th, Polo Dinner, on the last day of the Polo Tournament, probably June 2nd.

BRO. R. H. CAMERON has been unanimously elected to succeed the late Dr. Syed Hassain Bilgrami, C. S. I., as Master of Lodge, "Deccan," No. 1444 E. C., for the ensuing year.

THE Marconi instruments for the line of radio-telegraphy from Calcutta to Jutogh (Simla), by way of Allahabad and Delhi, have reached India. The experts who will make the installations should arrive before the end of May.

DR. KENEALY, the Archbishop of Simla, is expected in India in a few days. During his recent visit to Ireland and England, he was enthusiastically received everywhere. He is reputed to be a fine scholar and preacher, and is the first Roman Catholic priest to become a member of the Oxford Union.

RESIDENTS in Simla are still suffering inconvenience owing to the exodus of the coolies, who refuse to pay the new conservancy tax, and passengers to and from the railway station at Simla have had difficulty in moving their baggage. There are, however, a number of unemployed Jhampanis in the bazar, who are available for casual work.

A CAIRO correspondent is assured by a friend of Sir Eldon Gorst, the British Agent-General in Egypt, that all the reports current there as to his resignation are absolutely unfounded. Sir Eldon Gorst will return to Cairo in the autumn.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ITALY'S JUBILEE.

Germany and America.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, APRIL 22.

Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived in Rome shortly before ten o'clock on Thursday morning, to present to the King of Italy, King George's congratulations on the Jubilee of the Unity of the Kingdom of Italy. His Royal Highness was met at the railway station by Sir Rennell Rodd, the British Ambassador, and the Embassy staff, the principal authorities, the members of the Cabinet except Signor Giolitti, the Premier, and Signor Socchi, Minister of Public Works, who are out of Rome, Signor Nathan, Mayor of Rome, the Marquis Imperial, and Colonel Bagnani. Shortly before the train came in the bugles announced the arrival of the King, who entered the waiting-room. As the train drew up his Majesty in general's uniform and wearing the Order of the Garter, advanced and warmly greeted Prince Arthur, who was wearing the Collar of the Annunziata Order. The band played the British National Anthem, after which the King and the Prince inspected the guard of honour furnished by the Grenadier Regiment.

Signor Nathan, the Mayor of Rome, greeting Prince Arthur at the station, made the following speech in English: "Your Royal Highness, allow the Mayor of Rome, exulting in celebrating her jubilee as the capital of the third Italy, to offer to you, the representative of a powerful monarchy and a noble, great nation, of the classical land of liberty and fecund activity, the cordial salute of the Eternal City at a moment when, as the guest of our Sovereign, you come to affirm the solidarity of England in the festival of liberty and independence which Italy celebrates. The welcome of Rome, the capital, is the welcome of all the Italian people, united to the English people by inefaceable memories, by grateful affection, and by profound admiration. The route was decorated with British and Italian flags and lined by troops of the garrison. On arriving at the Quirinal, Prince Arthur was presented to Queen Helena. Subsequently his Royal Highness, accompanied by his suite and an escort of cuirassiers, drove from the Quirinal to the Palazzo Margherita to pay his respects to the Queen-Mother. Everywhere his Royal Highness was most cordially greeted by the people, especially in the Via Veneto, where there are many British residents. On the conclusion of his visit to Queen Margherita, Prince Arthur returned to the Quirinal. The crowd was much impressed by the fine uniform of the Scots Greys worn by the Prince.

ARRIVAL AT THE QUIRINAL.

The arrival of Prince Arthur at the Quirinal was of a most imposing character. The immense piazza before the palace was filled with great crowds of people, who gave themselves up to an enthusiastic demonstration of welcome. It is estimated that at least 25,000 men, women, and children of all classes were present. The children, raised in their parents' arms, clapped their hands, and shouts of "Viva Inghilterra! Long live our English friends! Hurrah for Prince Arthur!" were raised on all sides. Finally, the King and Queen and Prince Arthur appeared on the balcony and bowed to the crowd below, which accorded them an ovation. The Royal party was obliged to remain on the balcony for ten minutes, while the shouts continued, and hats and handkerchiefs were waved frantically in the air. Prince Arthur proceeded in the course of the morning to the Pantheon, where he laid a wreath before the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel and King Humbert. The "Capitale," in a leading article, headed "Viva Inghilterra," says: "This cry interprets the feeling of the whole nation towards Great Britan. In view of the time at which it occurs—the occasion of the glorious jubilee celerations—never was a Royal visit more appreciated than this."

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

At this dull season, the retirement of the American Ambassador, Dr. Hill, has provided the political quidnuncs in Berlin, with welcome material for hypothesis. Many different theories are put forward to account for his disappearance from Berlin. It is even suggested that he has rendered himself impossible by delivering in his own country a lecture, in which he took up a sharply critical attitude towards the doctrine of the Divine right of the Sovereign, which has fervent champions in high places in this country. Another speculation is that Dr. Hill compromised his Government by his sturdy insistence on the American point of view in the potash controversy. Among those qualified to express an opinion, however, it is maintained that, as he upheld the instructions he had received from the State Department at Washington, it is hardly likely that he would agree to sacrifice himself to cover the retreat of the diplomacy of headquarters. Nor is it, all things considered probable that the small part he played in the affair of the Court presentation of the last couple of American exchange professors is accountable for his resignation. Indeed, Dr. Hill's retirement is perhaps sufficiently explained when it is recalled under what circumstances he took over the appointment. He had, it will be remembered, already received the agreement of the German Government when publicity was given to a remark to the effect that a man whom opulence rendered capable of entertaining on a large scale would have been more cordially welcomed here. For some time subsequently it was hardly expected that Dr. Hill would assume his new office, and when he actually did so, it was understood that he had made some sacrifice of his personal feelings in order to extricate his Government from a somewhat delicate situation. Consequently, it is hardly to be wondered at if he has remained here no longer than the three years which was at that time the outside limit allotted to him by well-informed opinion.

MOORISHANARCHY.

The four battalions of French Colonial Infantry which are to reinforce the corps of occupation in Morocco, started from Toulon, on Wednesday, for Casa Blanca. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago, the promise was made to Parliament that if the Zaers, who were guilty of the massacre of Lieut. Marchand and his companions, were not promptly chastised by the Sultan the corps of occupation would undertake this very necessary task. But it is perfectly clear that there is another and much more serious reason for this despatch of reinforcements. The position of Fez is daily growing more critical, and if, as now appears extremely probable, a force will have to be sent to its relief, the Shawia country will furnish an excellent base of operations another good base being the Ujda territory, whence a column might reach the capital by the Taza route in a few days' march. The whole plan has been carefully considered during the past three or four weeks; it has been submitted to the signatory States, and will not be put into execution unless there is no practical alternative. This is a matter of stern duty, at which no Power has the right to cavil. The French Government has throughout evinced any amount of forbearance and moderation, and, indeed, has been almost nervously anxious to avoid any step which might be made a pretext for criticism. It has hoped against hope, and, finally, it has no choice but to adopt the necessary measures. This will be a remedy, but it will not be a solution of a very complicated problem. No good can be expected from a tyrant like Muley Hafid or, or from his viziers, who, being Southerners, are unpopular in the North, and who, moreover, have treated the people as if they were in a conquered country. Then, dissension is rife even in the Sultan's army. The Kaids do not care to take orders from the French officers and the son of the Vizier Glaoui is among the most insubordinate. As for the rank-and-file, they are more obedient, and this is bitterly resented by Glaoui, who never loses a chance of abusing the French Military Mission to all who will listen to him. But soldiering is unpopular with the Moorish regulars, owing to the enforcement of stricter discipline. Thus, lights are out in camp at 9 p. m., so that the men can no longer pass their nights in singing, dancing, and revelry. On the other hand, they are being paid, so that in time they may adapt themselves to the new conditions.

REBELS REPULSED.

The following note was issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on Thursday night:

"According to the latest intelligence received from Tangier, Major Bremond's force, which on April 12, had repulsed an attack of 3,000 to 4,000 Sherardas, inflicting on them serious losses, has marched on Hadjra-Sherila, where it is expected to arrive on the 15th. It is operating in a radius of 25 miles to the north of Fez. Captain Moreau, who is at present at Alcazar, is organising on the left bank of the Lukkos convoy for the supply of provisions to Major Bremond's troops." There is considerable discussion as to the turn that events may take. Many of our contemporaries are commenting on the obscure character of the Note which was issued yesterday by the Government, as it admitted of several interpretations taken in conjunction with the announcement of Major Bremond's successes and of the check sustained by the rebels under the walls of Fez, it tended to convey the impression, which was the first one produced, that the Sultan was desirous of keeping his promise and of taking action in the Casablanca Hinterland. Now, however, there is some disposition to go to the other extreme, and to regard the situation at Fez as being so desperate that the French Government will find itself compelled to despatch an expeditionary force to the capital. The reality lies between these two extremes. The fact is that M. Gaillard's message was only received yesterday by the Government, and that the authorities at once decided to accede to Muley Hafid's request. The Sultan wished his forces in the Shawia to proceed to Rabat and thence to the Gharb, with contingents furnished by the Dukkalas and the Beni Mes Rins, and a despatch announcing the acquiescence of the Government was promptly sent to General Moinier, now in command at Casablanca, who was instructed to assist in the rapid realisation of the Sultan's desire.

FRENCH CO-OPERATION.

There is some tendency to regard this as an act of intervention on the part of France, but this is by no means demonstrated. Muley Hafid has simply called upon his own troops in the Shawia, who are, of course, all natives, and he has not asked for a man from the French corps of occupation. All that General Moinier has to do, therefore is to help in the preparations and see the mahalla off under the most favourable conditions possible. It is quite certain that the French Government is as anxious as ever to remain in the background and to leave the restoration of order and tranquillity to Muley Hafid, if his resources can prove equal to such a task, and it was not fair to attribute to it project which it does not entertain or measures which it will not carry out except under compulsion. After this fair explanation of the situat to-day, it must, nevertheless, be candidly adm that the possibility of its becoming ne to despatch a force for the relief of being considered. The despatch of reinf to Casablanca is a precautionary step. other hand, it is possible that the Sult out long enough to enable Major B which is the best and strongest of all free the capital. The exact positi known here this evening, may be s Major Bremond's mahalla is still the state of the roads detains it Fez, the French military missio residents in a very precar explains the Sultan's request native troops in the Sh being formed and the s vary from 2,000 to 4,00 or French instructors, guns and food. From provisions, well defend Moreau, is advancing a junction with the B Oran frontier measu the schemes of the the instigation of blockade the Fre being done with curing the that town. legalised by in 1901 and Act. The the Casab by the 1909. S

It is before t Russian to be the in the r Democra tional a Stolypi his add fact that h by appearin expected, like judges, but as a upholder of the pres Stolypin's reference to action in obtaining the Army commissions, in of the House of Lords comparison, because in tha had been passed by the House the Russian Bill in the presen thrown out by both the Legislative the advantage of M. Stolypin, how that the Council has no right to int Council of Ministers or its President, in v fact that the Emperor himself takes the presi seat in that assembly whenever his Majesty ch to be present, so that to allow this Council to questioned by the Legislature would be to allow the Sovereign Power itself to be questioned. It also transpires that neither the Sovereign, the Duma, nor the State Council has the right to promulgate laws, but only the ruling Senate, and this body would have refused to issue M. Stolypin's Bill as a law, if to do so had been contrary to the fundamental statutes.

KING LEOPOLD'S FORTUNE.

Enormous interest attaches to the judicial proceedings to begin before the Brussels Civil Tribunal on May 8, in the action brought by Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Leopold II. against the Belgian State, for the recovery of the money (about £2,000,000) vested by the late Sovereign in what was termed the Mederfullbach fund, and now claimed by the Belgian State as forming a concealed portion of the Congo assets, which should have reverted to the Belgian nation. The points of law involved are so intricate that the Belgian Government have deemed it necessary to reinforce their legal advisers on the matter, the barristers Leclercq and Haussens, by outside assistance. They have, therefore, made application for the services of three foreign legal authorities—a German lawyer, Herr Paul Laband; a Dutch one, M. Asser; and a French one, M. Esmein, the famous professor of the Paris Faculty of Law. The proceedings are expected to last from May to July. Princess Louise's legal advisers, MM. Paul Emile Janson and Jasfor, are credited with the intention of stopping at no revelation, however, damaging to the memory of the late King, to gain their client's end.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 6.

Major H.H. Cobbe, D. S. O., 13th Lancers,

MEXICAN INSURRECTION.

GOVERNMENT'S DISPLAY OF WEAKNESS.

American Intervention Possible.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 5.

The situation in Mexico, continues to be most perplexing. Despatches speak in one breath of fighting here and there, of parleying, of an armistice, and of formal negotiations between the Government representatives and the insurgent junta for complete political readjustment, including the abdication of President Diaz. The unexpected military and political weakness of the Mexican Government is the main cause of apprehensions at Washington, bringing, as it does, America face to face with the insurgents.

President Taft has reached a complete understanding with the Foreign Committee of Congress, regarding the protection of foreign interests in Mexico, in case of need. It is understood that President Taft urged that it would be better for the United States to intervene, should the necessity arise, than to allow Europeans to intervene in defiance of the Monroe doctrine.

President Expected to Resign.

WASHINGTON, MAY 6.

A despatch from the American Ambassador in Mexico, reporting that conditions at Acapulco were intolerable, led to the belief that a naval force would be immediately despatched to Mexico, but the Cabinet discussed the matter at some length last evening, and decided to maintain the *status quo*, and not send warships or reinforcements to Texas.

President Taft, it is stated, said he would not take action till he was assured that there was no possibility of peace in Mexico.

A despatch, from Mexico City, states that the resignation of President Diaz is believed to be imminent.

EL PASOS (MEXICO), MAY 7.

Senor Madero has broken of the Armistice recently arranged between him and the Government.

THE CAMPAIGN IN YEMEN

Big Force Marching against the Pretender.

LONDON, MAY 6.

A telegram from Hodeida, dated April 30th, states that the grand Shereef of Mecca has arrived at Lith with 15,000 armed levies from Hedjaz, and is on his way to Kunfuda, to proceed against the Pretender. The tribesmen are flocking to the Shereef's banner.

Cholera is raging in the Turkish garrison at Lith.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 6.

The Commander-in-Chief, in Yemen, reports that the rebels have evacuated, and the troops have occupied all fortified positions hitherto surrounded or held by the rebels. He adds that the whole vilayet has resumed its former aspect, and there is no further trace of the rebels.

THE LATE KING EDWARD.

Anniversary of his Death.

LONDON, MAY 6.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the death of King Edward, a private memorial service was held at Windsor, which was attended by King George, Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family.

Members of the Royal household, personal friends and old servants of King Edward, were also present.

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated.

Salutes of forty-one guns were fired in Windsor and London, in honour of King George's accession.

Period of Mourning Ended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Yesterday being the anniversary of His late Majesty's death, the Viceregal Court went out of mourning to-day.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 6.

The R. F. A. fired a salute of 30 guns this morning at 7 from St. George's heights in honour of the anniversary of H. M. King George 5th's accession to the throne. The day was observed as a holiday by the troops.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.

Proposals of the Upper House.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Lord Selborne, speaking at Barnstaple, said that next Monday would see the introduction of an alternative plan for the reconstruction of the House of Lords, under which it could never again be said that both parties were not fairly represented in the House of Lords. The power of veto would not be taken from the House of Lords, but provision would be made for a joint session of the two Houses in the event of differences on ordinary questions, and for appeal to the referendum in grave cases.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Birthday Honours will not be published on the 27th instant, but will be amalgamated with the Coronation Honours.

EURASIAN EDUCATION SCHEME.

Meeting at Mansion House.

SUPPORT FROM CHURCH OF IRELAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

At a meeting at the Mansion House, yesterday, in support of the movement to promote the education of Europeans and Eurasians in India, the Lord Mayor, who presided, read sympathetic messages from the Duke of Connaught and Lord Curzon.

The Lord Mayor moved a resolution that "the education of the children of Europeans and Eurasians, being recognised everywhere as inadequate, this meeting is of opinion that the defective education of this community must have disastrous religious, social and political effects, and must discredit our rule in India."

The Lord Mayor argued that England had a great responsibility towards this community, who could lift themselves in the world by education alone.

Sir Andrew Fraser seconded the resolution, which was carried.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The General Synod of the Church of Ireland has passed a unanimous resolution in support of the Eurasian education scheme.

The Secretary of the Indian Church Aid Association writes to the *Times*, emphatically contradicting the statement that the scheme is practically identical with Mr. Runciman's rejected bill. He points out that the scheme, which is supported by the whole of the Indian Episcopate, leaves the religious arrangements in every school absolutely intact, and that any statement to the contrary is calculated seriously to jeopardise the success of the scheme with Church people.

Madras Educationist's Suggestions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

Prior to his departure from Madras, Mr. D. E. Hoare, late Principal of Doveton College, Madras, expressed his views regarding the education of the domiciled community. He said, "For months past there have been a number of letters in the Press, but the saddest thing was that so many writers seem to be looking round for someone on whom to thrust the duty of educating the community. Brotherhoods and sisterhoods were suggested, and the last thing that seemed to cross any one's mind was that the community had this duty, which it could not shirk without serious harm to itself. The European schools are maintained not by the community but for the community by some outside agency, for example, by missionary bodies, and the result is that the community has no voice in the management. A supply of well-qualified men teachers is absolutely vital to the well-being of these schools, while provision is made for the local training of women teachers. The only place in India for the training of European teachers for European schools is at Sabawar, near Simla. There are absolutely no young male teachers and the result is that the staff of a European school too largely consists of old men, sometimes with inferior qualifications. I have pointed out repeatedly in my annual reports, the fatal mistake of handing over children to be educated by members of another community, and if the community is to take its proper place it must make up for its paucity of numbers by higher individual culture. It must supply leaders of thought and action to other communities and, therefore, the European schools should be the very best schools in the country. Another hindrance to the development of the European schools, is that too many of them follow exactly the same lines. In Madras, Bangalore, etc., there are a number of schools, competing against each other both as regards staff and pupils. Differentiation ought to be made. Some schools ought to take up typewriting, commercial correspondence, etc., other schools, telegraphy, commercial chemistry, etc., the idea being to give parents a far wider choice in the matter of *curricula* than they now have. One reason for the unwillingness of young men to take up the teaching profession may be that, not only is it under-paid as compared with the Government and other services, but that its status in the eyes of the community is not as high as it ought to be. It is to be feared that in too many homes the non-success of children at school is attributed not to parental indulgence or youthful shortcomings, but to the incapacity of the staff. Criticism of schools appears to be rather free, and is not always based on the fulness of knowledge. We need to take a leaf from the book of our Indian friends and share some of their regard for their teachers. It is often said that the domiciled community is a very poor community, but there seems to be a sufficiency of money forthcoming, when pleasure is the object. No one grudges anybody a due proportion of pleasure, but it is grievous to see an excessive expenditure on pleasure when the want of a first-rate education is undermining the position of the community. Far too many hopes are being based on the appeal, which is now being made in England, and with which Sir Robert Laidlaw's name is associated. Everybody hopes that the appeal will succeed, but many months must elapse before any scheme for the distribution of the money can be settled, and probably stringent conditions will be laid down as a preliminary to the grant."

SOUTH SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 6.

The Minister of Communications has submitted a bill to construct, at the expense of the Crown, a South Siberia main line, connecting with the Trans-Siberian and Tashkent railways.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

TOKIO, MAY 5.

Ratifications of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty have been exchanged.

MOROCCAN REVOLT.

Grave Situation at Fez.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

The French Consul, at Fez, reports that on April 30th, the investment of the town was complete and that the tribesmen within the town were disaffected.

It is feared that the dearness of food may cause a revolt.

The artillery ammunition has been reduced to a very small quantity.

It is stated that the Sultan has urged that the French column shall press forward as quickly as possible.

HOME RULE.

Mr. Redmond's New Campaign.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Mr. Redmond has opened a Home Rule campaign in the provinces. Addressing an audience of 2,500 at Edinburgh, last evening, he said that Home Rule was the first step towards devolution, and the rescue of the Imperial Parliament from a living death. He indignantly repudiated any suggestion of religious intolerance.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Manchester, denied that there were dissensions in the Cabinet on the subject of Home Rule or that the Irish were making exorbitant financial demands.

The Prime Minister said the Conservatives did not realise the enormous change in public opinion in connection with Home Rule since 1893. For the first time there was really good understanding between the Democracies of Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Asquith believed that there was not one of the overseas Prime Ministers, if they were called upon to vote, who would not feel constrained to pronounce in favour of Home Rule.

MISSISSIPPI COTTON LANDS

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Cotton Spinners' Company has decided to issue new shares of about £900,000 to its shareholders, for acquiring cotton lands in the Mississippi delta.

MISSING BRITISH STEAMER.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Reinsurance had risen to 15 per cent., yesterday, on the British steamer "Loderer" (Lodorer ?), which left Newport on March 22nd, for Natal and Shanghai with a cargo of oil.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

LONDON, MAY 5.

In the House of Commons, the second reading of Sir George Kemp's Bill, granting the parliamentary franchise to women-householders, was passed by 255 votes to 88.

The debate was listless, the attendance was small and Ministers took no part.

There is no chance of the Bill passing this session, as the Government is unable to give time to it.

MILITARY EXERCISES IN CHINESE SCHOOLS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 6.

A telegram, from Harbin, states that the Chinese Minister of Education has issued an order for the introduction of obligatory gymnastic instruction, military drill and shooting in the secondary and elementary schools.

COTTON PLANTATIONS DESTROYED.

LONDON, MAY 6.

A hailstorm has destroyed the cotton plantations at Tashkent.

A fresh crop must be sown.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The trade returns for April show an decrease in the imports to the value of £7,705,244, mainly in the imports of grain, flour, cotton, and wool, and an increase in exports to the value of £400,241.

AN AVIATOR'S FATAL FALL.

SHANGHAI, MAY 7.

The French aviator, Mr. Vallon, fell from a great height while flying here yesterday and was killed.

POLO.

Big Win for British Team.

LAKEWOOD, MAY 6.

The British polo team, as challengers, defeated a picked American team by 6 goals to ½. Mr. Palmes scored five goals, and Captain Cheape one, with a long spectacular shot.

CRICKET.

The No-Ball Rule.

LONDON, MAY 6.

After a prolonged discussion, the M. C. C. have decided not to amend the no-ball rule, but to instruct umpires that a batsman cannot be stumped on a no-ball.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Report for 1909-10.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

A resolution on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act during the year 1909-10, has been issued. It appears that the total number of societies of all kinds at the end of the year was 3,498, showing an increase of 1,490 or 14 per cent. During the year rural societies showed an increase of 94 and central societies of 17. The number of members increased by 25 per cent. from 1,84,889 to 2,31,000, and the capital by 52 per cent. from Rs. 80,65,111 to Rs. 1,24,00,000.

These results are in every way satisfactory especially in view of the fact that in most provinces the Registrars have very properly discouraged any undue haste in the expansion of the movement. Almost from the beginning of the movement under the Act of 1904, instances in which that Act required amendment have been evident and finally on the recommendation of the fourth Conference of Registrars it was decided to undertake the amendment of the Act. In the course of amending it, it was found simpler to reconstruct it altogether, and a new Bill was introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council in March 1911. The chief features, in which the Bill differs from the existing Act, are the classification of societies with unlimited liability instead of as "rural" and "urban" societies, the extension of the Act to societies other than credit societies, the permission accorded to some societies with unlimited liability but with share capital to distribute profits, and the provision for societies, of which other societies should be members. Some minor alterations of the policy have also been incorporated, but certain suggestions which have been at times put forward, such as those for allowing minor heirs to become members, for the abolition of the residental qualification in societies of unlimited liability, and for giving special powers to societies to recover loans, have not found a place in the Bill. The Bill has been published for criticism and will subsequently be referred to a Select Committee.

A Conference of Registrars, the fifth of its kind, was held in January 1911, at Allahabad. It was the first held away from the headquarters of the Government of India and was held in connection with the Allahabad Exhibition. It was attended by the Registrars of all provinces, except Burma, and by by a number of visitors. Reports of the general progress from the provinces showed that there was an extraordinary diversity in the lines of development followed in different parts of India, and not a small advantage of these Conferences lies in the opportunity they afford for the experts of one province to hear at first hand, and to enquire further about special developments evolved in the other places. With diversities of racial traditions and customs, so great and so many as are to be found within British India and the Native States of India, any attempt at uniformity is impossible. It is not to be found even in the European countries, where the movement originated, and has taken a firmer hold, and nothing of the kind is contemplated in India. But just as the whole movement was started in imitation of the European models, so experience in one province of India will afford examples to be followed or avoided in other parts of India. Most provinces are now finding themselves able to attract sufficient funds without the need of State aid, and except in Eastern Bengal and Assam the amount of the subsidy given by the State is comparately small. In several provinces, notably in Madras and Mysore, a beginning has been made with co-operation other than that of credit, and if the Bill lately introduced becomes law an impetus will be given to these.

CENTRAL SOCIETIES AND UNIONS.

With the number of societies the question of the constitution of the central societies and unions has become one of great importance. In almost all the larger provinces an attempt has been made to organise some union or central bank and a valuable report has been made by one of the sub-committees of the recent Conference which gives a brief description of the various methods, which have hitherto been adopted in the different provinces by financing and controlling societies. Such unions and banks will not only strengthen the position of the societies, but will also supply a form of management preferable to that of minute official inspection and audit is inevitable. In the case of the central societies, such control will always be advisable, but emphasis must again be laid on the importance of avoiding anything like a general officializing of the co-operative movement in this country. In most provinces, honorary organisers and lay help are becoming more readily available and with access of expert knowledge this outside assistance is becoming of the greatest value.

A notable departure has been made in the Bombay Presidency, where at the instance of the Government of Bombay sanction has been given to the formation by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thakersey and the Hon'ble Mr. Lallabhai Samaldass of a central bank in the Bombay Presidency, of which the object is to finance co-operative societies of all kinds. Capital is to be raised by shares and debentures, interest on the latter being guaranteed by the local Government. The bank is to lend to none, but co-operative societies, registered under the Act and loans made by it will be subject to the approval of the Registrar, while a limit is set to the amount of short term deposits which may be received and held by the bank. It is hoped that arrangements may be made for the early commencement of operations by the bank and its progress will be watched by the Government of India with great interest.

There is much in the proceedings of the Conference of the Registrars, which is of interest and the recommendations made are commended to the attention of the local Governments, but no orders of the Government of India are required.

A NEW GANGES BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

With regard to the proposed bridge over the Ganges at Mokameh, it is satisfactory to learn that the E. I. and B. N. W. Railway Companies have shown a laudable desire to co-operate in the work. Their boards in London recently considered the whole question, and such difficulties as presented themselves were amicably discussed. The scheme evolved is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and it is understood that the rough estimate puts the cost of the bridge at about a crore of rupees. The works would take some four years to carry out.

GENERAL HERBERT, commanding the Rangoon Division, has been granted six months' leave.

MR. DAVID YULE is expected in Calcutta in June.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

Public Meeting in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

A public meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Albert Hall to support Mr. Gokhale's Bill on elementary education. Mr. Saroda Churn Mitter, retired Judge, presided. There was a large and influential gathering. The President, in opening, strongly deplored the illiterate condition of the people and approved of the proposed cess as a necessary measure. Resolutions, expressing sympathy and supporting the principles of Mr. Gokhale's Bill were adopted. A league was formed for the spread of primary education in Bengal, and most of the speakers strongly supported the proposed educational cess.

Press Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Commenting on the Education Bill meeting at Calcutta the "Indian Daily News" warmly advocates the expression of popular opinion in favour and deplores the present apathy. If the Bill is defeated or abandoned all hope of making forward the move towards mass education will disappear for a generation. The Bill should be supported unanimously in the preliminary stages and details must be deferred for later stages.

The "Bengalee" publishes as editorial note a letter from an unnamed correspondent regretting a public meeting should have been held about Mr. Gokhale's Bill when there are strong differences of opinion. A split is about the last thing that is desirable. Further more a split in one matter will divide us in others and foster a spirit of disunion when in the year of Congress in Calcutta, Union should be the watchward. At one time it was suggested that a conference should be held among friends. Why was not this done? Is it too late now?

INDIAN INVENTIONS OF 1910.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The annual report of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act for the calender year 1910, has been published. During the year, 667 applications were made for leave to file specifications, and 618 specifications were filed. The total number of applications under the present Act has been 10,872, and of specifications 8,508, Compared with 1909 the decrease in the number of applications has been 29, but there have been 115 more specifications filed. The amount received as continuance fees, by payment of which existing privileges are kept in force, has decreased by Rs. 2,750, but the total income of the office is higher by Rs. 927-5-0. The range of inventions covered by the applications was as wide as usual, and the predominance in the railway and textile industries still persists. A rather noteworthy feature of the year has been the increase in the number of applications under the heading of cooking appliances, and that is directly traceable to the prize offered by Mr. David Yule for the best chula shown at the United Provinces Exhibition at Allahabad.

In the concluding para, Mr. Cross gives a short account of the various stages of the Inventions and Designs Bill, and states that the newly passed Act will come into force on the 1st January 1912.

THE CORONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

It has been decided that the representatives selected from the Volunteer Corps to attend the Coronation are to proceed direct to Bombay for embarkation in the "Dufferin," instead of assembling at Poona.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Last night a Eurasian named Vaillant and Mrs. Vaillant were admitted to the Medical Hospital suffering from gun-shot wounds. It was stated that the husband who had been separated from his wife, for the last three years, entered last night, the premises in which Mrs. Vaillant lived and asked for a loan and being refused he twice shot at her and ultimately shot himself. Vaillant died two hours after admission to the hospital without regaining consciousness. The condition of Mrs. Vaillant is not very serious.

PUNJAB KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, MAY 6.

At the meeting of the Construction Sub-Committee of the Punjab Royal Memorial Fund it was decided to extend the Mayo Hospital so that it may hold 240 beds making a total off 399 beds including beds in the Madan Gopal and Eye wards and the Albert Victor wings.

ROYAL MEMORIAL MASONIC TEMPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Last evening the foundation stone of the west wing of the new Masonic Temple which was erected in memory of the late King Edward VII was laid by the Deputy District Grand Master, Worshipful Brother W. A. Dring. C. I. E., The new temple will afford accommodation to a large number of lodges belonging to the English constitution besides lodges working under Irish and Scottish constitutions.

TRADE AGENCY AT GARTOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE MAY 6.

It has been decided to place the British Trade Agency at Gartok under the administrative control of the Punjab Government. Correspondence which had passed between the Government of India and the Trade Agent has been forwarded to the Punjab Government for disposal. The Agency will be placed under the control of the Superintendent of Simla Hill States.

ENORMOUS LINSEED EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

With reference to the enormous linseed exports it is reported that in a couple days recently, shipment was arranged for thirty-three lakhs of rupees worth.

ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Objections to the Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The Indian papers have taken exception to the proposed entertainment programme of the Royal Reception Committee, saying it would wound the religious feelings of the Hindus. The orthodox vernacular papers say that it must be shocking to all genuine Hindus to see incarnations of Vishnu, Sree Krishna and Rama exhibited at a secular tamasha.

The *Patrika* says that such "tomfoolery" will not please their Majesties and that the King-Emperor will not permit it when he comes to know that they may hurt the religious feelings of Hindus. It suggests that the Committee should take such steps as will give His Majesty an opportunity to show his kindly feeling for the people in a substantial manner.

POISONING CASE AT AMRITSAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 6.

In the Amritsar poisoning case yesterday, Amir Khan Police Sub-Inspector, in his deposition, said that on the 21st of February, he received private information that a man had been poisoned in the haveli of the Rani Sahiba on the previous night, and the body was to be removed that night. He reported the matter to the City Superintendant, and placed constables to guard the approaches to the haveli.

In reply to a question by Mr. Arthur Grey, the witness declined to divulge the name of his informant. A discussion on the question of law whether the witness was bound to divulge the informant's name arose between Mr. Grey and Mr. Broadway, the point being finally decided in favour of the witness. The witness also declined to say whether it was one of the Rani Sahiba's servant, who informed him.

The prosecution will conclude their evidence in a day, but the defence have some sixty witnesses to call.

LAHORE, MAY 6.

In the Amritsar murder case, yesterday, further evidence was given for the prosecution mostly in reference to the taking by the police of statements of witnesses and search of the haveli. Some letters were found on the body of Kahan Chand, the deceased, alleged by the prosecution to be from Rani Sahiba. These were read, some were couched in amorous terms while others were of a business nature. The City Superintendent of Police said in reply to Mr. Grey that the Rani's jewels were taken from her person because that was the usual practice.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

As a result of a detailed investigation into the catchment areas of bridge on the North-East line of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, sanction has been accorded to the raising and extending of certain bridges on that line.

Sanction has been accorded to the rough pitching of a part of the Sakarma Bank between the Mochia and Singhabad stations on the Kathar-Godagari branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, where during the monsoon weather the country for several miles along the embankment the northern side is inundated, and the bank is liable to considerable damage during heavy wind, when the waves beat against the bank with great forces.

INCREASED RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The official year has begun well in the matter of railway earning, the unprecedented wheat exports to Karachi, mostly of the crop that was held up last year having raised the receipts of the North-Western line by close on seven lakhs of rupees during the last month. Compared with the corresponding period last year, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, the South Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal State Railway have also all done better than in April 1910, with the result that the total railway receipts for India since the budget statement was made already exceed those for the same period of last year by eight and a quarter lakhs.

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The total approximate gross earnings of the state and guaranteed railways from the 1st to the 22nd of April, 1911, show a gain of Rs. 640,558 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1910-11.

BURMA SHOOTING FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 6.

The finding has now been given by the Magistrate of Pegu, in the inquest on the death of Captain Pullen, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, who was shot at Tawa, in January last, while on a shooting trip with Drs. Thompson, Holley, and Horrell. It states that death was due to the accidental discharge of Dr. Horrell's gun, which was in the prow of his boat, but there is no direct evidence to show how or by whom the gun was discharged.

OUTLAWS CAPTURE A HINDU WOMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 6.

A vernacular paper reports that a Hindu woman who was taken captive by followers of Doat Mahomed, the notorious outlaw, has been released, and the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan has under arrest several men of the gang.

In another case, three Hindu tradesmen, who were taken captives on Ahmadzai, Bannu Road, have been rescued by the Border Military Police, and restored to their villages.

IN order to form a corps of competent flying men, thus recognising that the flying machine will be a factor in future warfare, a flying school will probably be established at Annapolis by the U. S. Navy Department in the summer. Lieutenant T. G. Ellyson, who, for several months has been receiving instruction in operating aeroplanes at San Diogo, Cal., will be one of the instructors at the school, according to present plans. Lieutenant Ellyson has been ordered from San Dirgo to Washington, for conference with the department. Aeroplanes will probably be purchased for instructing the personnel.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

King's Cups for Hockey and Football.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

A Press Communique states:—King's Cup's will be given for a football and a hockey tournament for the British and Indian Armies, respectively, during the Delhi Durbar, open to the army in India. King's Medals will be given to each of the winning teams. Owing to the limited time at Delhi it will be necessary for the preliminary rounds to be played by divisions, winners of divisional tournaments only to play at Delhi. A representative committee is being formed and conditions will be issued shortly. There will probably be a special camp for competitors as at the last Durbar. For farther particulars application may be made to Captain C. Watson Smith, Aberfoyle, Simla.

Among the most important ceremonials at the Delhi Durbar, will be a chapter of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire held by the King-Emperor.

AFGHAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

In connection with the fate of Dr. Abdul Ghani and others, who were imprisoned in Kabul after the discovery of a plot against the Amir's life, a frontier correspondent now states that, in consequence of the information given by one of the prisoners, the police raided the house of Amir-ud-din Peshawari, employed as Health Officer at Kabul, and seized some letters and documents, Amir-ud-din has been detained in custody pending the arrival of the Amir from Jellalabad.

Orders have been issued for new roads from Laghman, to Nimla and the other to Pira Khel. These are intended to improve the communication in the Khugiani country.

STRAITS SHIPPING BILL.

The Coming Struggle.

In connection with the departure for Home of the Governor of the Straits Settlements Sir John Anderson, and the importance of his journey in view of the part he will take in the negotiations over the Straits Shipping Bill, the "Singapore Free Press" discusses the latter measure and adds:—

One thing appears to be fairly were established, and that is that the Straits Government, with all the moral and possibly some material support from the other Dominion Governments engaged in vindicating the same right of freedom of their ports, is too strong a position to be shaken. The port of Singapore will never lose a single sailing of the line affected, because any attempt at a boycott of the port would only recoil with serious effect upon the conspirators. But we do not in the least desire to enforce this, because there is a possibility of a settlement by consent that may provide a reasonable working compromise. But that settlement, the shipping interests concerned ought to assure themselves, will include no recantation of principle on the part of the Government or of the public of the Colony and the great body of European and Asistic producers of tin and rubber throughout the Malay Peninsula; nor any condonation of those practices that have strangled any chance of access to this port on the part of shipping outside the combination. Sir John Anderson goes Home fortified by documentary evidence which declares the unanimous opinion of merchants and traders here always excepting those who are either servants of the Shipping Conference, or are local agents for line of Conference steamers or are directly beneficiaries of the Conference through the rebate system. We think that a settlement of the difficult can be arrived at, but the advocates of the case for the Ring will make a great mistake if they will try the "fortiter in re" with Sir John Anderson.

A NEW COMPETITOR?

The same journal sees in the following announcement in the "Hankow Daily News" food for much reflection:—

The most striking note of progress that we have heard for the year is the projected enterprise of a few Chinese merchants of Peking who contemplate establishing a shipping service direct between China and Europe. The proposed capital is to be 25,000,000 taels it is to be private money the fleet is expected to be comprised of thirteen large steamers the run will be between Shanghai and a British port; the first deal is expected to be for the P and O Company's Malacca; later a special river service will be started to cater for trade between Shanghai and up-river ports to Inchang. The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company are to be the local agents.

The Singapore paper describes this as the writing on the wall" and remarks:—

We have always said that the time was bound to come when Chinese capital and Chinese energy would seek and outlet in ocean-going steam traffic to Europe, and, for that matter, to New York. The beginning of that is already announced. And there will be no end to that. What people in the Shipping Ring interest have to take into account is that Chinese commerce has an enormous power of co-operation, a freemasonry of having together, for beyond the potency of the comparatively feeble cohesion of a Shipping Ring. The Shipping Ring, though it may not like to recognise it, is up against the first dim foreshadowing of what before ten years are past is going to be a competition that will alter the whole shipping outlook in the Far East. . . . We can foresee a vast shipping and shipowning interest, including the whole coast of China from Manchuria to Canton, the ports of Indo-China, Bangkok, Singapore, Port Settenham, Penang, and Rangoon, united in the support of a Chinese-owned line of steamers, consigned to Chinese firms in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and the North Sea Continental ports. There will be a few years breathing space, but no more. And when Japanese shipowning Companies combine their operations to Europe and the United States with the new Chinese Companies that the immediate future is to see established, there will be a concentration on these lines of the whole Chinese production of China, Indo-China and the Malay Peninsula, with, as may well be imagined, the whole moral force of the respective Governments behind them.

LONDON TAXI-CAB STRIKE.

London was almost taxi-less after six o'clock on Saturday evening, April 15, when members of the London Cabdrivers, Trade Union took their vehicles to the garages and hastened to the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, where a meeting had been convened to give "Our reply to the Motor-cab Proprietors Association and their Ultimatum." The gathering was enormous and enthusiastic. It is difficult to compute numbers, but there were probably over 2,000 drivers in the hall and over 1,000 who could not get in and were addressed as an overflow meeting from the portico of the building. It was rather a remarkable meeting. Most of the men on the platform were "such as sleep o' nights, and while in the body of the hall there was a preponderance of slim young fellows in uniform and gaiters with the keen clean-shaven "motor-face," there were numbers of elderly men of great bulk—possibly ex-cabdrivers of the old and vanishing school. Alderman Everitt, a member of the Westminster City Council, presided over the meeting and was pleased to say that the Executive Committee of the Union was standing by the men in their protest against the ultimatum of the proprietors. Mr. A. Smith the President of the Union, put a rather turbulent audience into good humour by reading a telegram wishing success from the drivers on their holidays at Ramsgate. When the laughter ceased he dryly explained that those men were at the Convalescent Home at Ramsgate belonging to the Union. Taxicab drivers, through the call on nerve, the stress of London Traffic, break down more quickly than the drivers of horse-drawn cabs.

People talked about the fabulous sum of £4 a week earned by them. There was not a man in that room who could take home more than £1 a week net. (Cheers)

The resolution was carried with shouting enthusiasm. A resolution was also carried in favour of taxi-drivers being paid a daily wage.

CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

"Extinction in Two Years."

The Pekin correspondent of the "Times" predicts the results of the new agreement which we are negotiating with China in one terse sentence. It means, he says, "the extinction of the opium trade within at most two years, or even earlier." He states the main points which have been settled and observes that we have conceded practically all that we have been asked to concede. The import of opium from India will cease, so soon as the poppy is no longer grown in China, and in the meantime the duty on the imported drug is to be trebled, while the difficulty about the disposal of the stocks in bond has been accommodated. A deputation from the anti-opium organisation which waited upon the Wai-wu-pu on April 15, to press for the denunciation of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, went away satisfied when Ministers had explained to them the position of the negotiations, and assuredly they had good grounds for their satisfaction. Two years is not a long time to have to wait for the complete accomplishment of their desires, while an attempt to attain it by the immediate denunciation of the Treaty would almost certainly result in delay. The Ministers assured the deputation that the British Government had acted most reasonably, and contended that it would be most unwise, in the interests of the reform the deputation desire, to wreck the negotiations which are drawing near to a successful end. It is earnestly to be hoped, remarks the "Times," that the persons in this country on whose advice the reforms approached the Wai-wupu will show the same wisdom as the members of the deputation in appreciating the arguments of the Chinese Ministers. The Chinese authorities admit that we have honourably fulfilled our undertakings, and have given them the support to which they are entitled in their efforts to carry out a stupendous moral reform. We have acted throughout with a certain measure of caution ; but this we were bound to do, in view of our long experience of the difference between promise in China and performance. The opium question has been used again and again by astute Chinese intriguers like the late Li Hung-Chang, as a lever for working upon European opinion, and particularly upon British opinion for objects which had nothing to do with the highe rethics. When the Edict of 1906, for the suppression of the use of opium went forth we had no reason to suppose that it was more seriously intended than scores of other paper reform schemes which have proved to be stillborn. We had declared the year before that if China endeavoured in good faith to restrict the consumption of opium, we should not refuse to negotiate with her. When the Edict was promulgated we had to wait and see what would be its fruit. We made a first important concession by the agreement restricting the export of opium for three years from the beginning of 1908. We have now seen enough to justify us in concluding this fresh arrangement.

The clause which provides for early revision, if circumstances require it, continues our contemporary will enable us to meet such further wishes as the Chinese may express, should the evidence of a real decrease in the use of opium continue, or to insist upon such modifications as may seem to us reasonable, if our hopes in this respect are unfortunately disappointed. The report of Sir Alexander Hosie upon the amount of poppy cultivation in Szechuan, the greatest of all opium growing provinces, ought to be particularly instructive, not merely as to the intentions of the Chinese Central Government, but as to its ability to carry out those intentions in the remoter portions of the empire. China, our correspondent says, awaits the publication of this document with confidence. We earnestly trust that her expectations may be fulfilled. It cannot be said with truth that the evidence as yet available on the results of the Edict is absolutely conclusive, for China is not the land of accurate statistics and trustworthy official statements. That evidence, however, does create a probability which almost amounts to a certainty that in this, the greatest, the most daring, and, to all appearance the most hopeless of all the reform projects sanctioned under the Vermilion Pencil in modern times, an astonishing measure of success had been accomplished. The result said to have been already achieved is amazing when the character of the reform is considered. The opium habit was unquestionably practised by millions of Chinese only five years ago. It is believed to create a craving so imperious as to be almost irresistible, and secret indulgence in it is extremely easy. No Government, however, autocratic and however earnest, dare undertake to combat, say, the drink-habit in European lands, which is in some respects even more pernicious than the opium habit, by direct prohibition, enforced by the most drastic penalties. Yet measures such as the strongest of Western Governments must have flinched from as dangerous and impracticable in any age and in any country have been taken, and apparently enforced, by the notoriously weak and corrupt Central Government of China.

It has interfered, and interfered with conscious success, in the daily habits—the familiar vice—of a very large proportion of the whole vast population of the empire. How that has been accomplished, without an honest magistracy or an effective police is a problem of extraordinary interest. When the regulations for the suppression of the use of opium were issued in November 1906, we observed that, if China performed the task which she had set herself with even partial success during the ten years she had herself allotted for it, "she would have demonstrated that her rulers exercise a sway over the mind and consciences of her people such as no Western Government can claim, and such as Western peoples can hardly comprehend." So far as it is at present possible to judge, she has partially accomplished this task. By the operation of what moral forces she has done so, we are unable to surmise. Wonder at the achievement is increased by reflection on the character of the Government by whose orders it has been accomplished.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE "DUFF."

Mr McKenna, as First Lord of the Admiralty, has promised to unveil in Ruskin Park on May 13, a bronze tablet in memory of Capt. James Wilson, on the wall of a shelter which formed part of Wilson's home on Denmark Hill from 1799 to 1814. The tablet has been furnished by the London Missionary Society. Wilson was from 1796 to 1798, honorary commander of the Society's first ship the Duff. Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne the year after the capture of Canada, Wilson enlisted as a mere boy and fought in the battles of Bunkers Hill and Lexington against the insurgent American colonists in 1775. He was still only, twenty when he succeeded in running the blockade of the French fleet and delivering in the nick of time four shiploads of supplies for the British Army surrounded by Hyder Ali's force near Cuddalore. In 1782 he was captured on land by the French. Hearing that he was to be given up to Hyder Ali, he escaped from Cuddalore, but after swimming stream after stream, was recaptured by a native troop, drive naked and on foot 500 miles to Seringapatam, put in heavy irons, and imprisoned in a "black hole" with 153 other victims, of whom only thirty-two survived when relief came at the end of twenty-two months. Returning to the sea, he made money and retired; but on the formation of the London Missionary Society, he volunteered for its service, and in 1796, he sailed from the Thames with a large party of missionaries on board the "Duff" to form models of civilised society in the South Seas.

IRISHMAN BURNS HIMSELF IN HIS HOUSE.

A remarkable affair is reported from Inchinatina about five miles from Waterville county Kerry Early in the morning the charred remains of a man named James Sullivan, aged thirty, were found beneath the still smouldering ruins of his house, which had been burned down during the night, and from which his mother and two sisters had succeeded in escaping. They declare that Sullivan after they had retired to bed locked the door of their room, bolted the front and back doors of the house and then deliberately set fire to the place. The mother and sisters managed to escape after considerable difficulty by way of a narrow window in the gable. A horse and two pigs kept in the kitchen died with their master. The flames spread to the adjacent cottage, occupied by Sullivan's grandfather and grandmother, and this also was destroyed, but the inmates fortunately escaped safely.

LATE LORD GOSCHEN.

His Uncommon Personality.

The life has just been published of a very uncommon man—as he described himself to be—Lord Goschen. Of him Gladstone said that he was "the soul and brain and movement" of the opposition to Home Rule. "When Lord Randolph Churchill resigned the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1887, he said to Lady Jeune of his successor, 'I had forgotten Goschen,' and it is said that to others also he used the same phrase. Two days before his resignation, Goschen had been his guest at dinner, and on the very morning that he resigned he had written to Goschen from the Treasury on matters connected with his own department." So writes Hon. Arthur D. Elliot, the biographer of Goschen, in his new book, "The Life of George Joachim Goschen" (Longmans, 25s. net).

GOSCHEN'S TWO NATIONALITIES.

When Goschen was an undergraduate he wrote to a friend; "I must confess that I think myself very much out of the common way (I say it neither in praise nor in blame), something different from other people. . . . I consider this to be the result of my two nationalities, the graftings of English sentiments and feelings upon German blood"—"for German he was," adds the "Times," Teutonic to the core on his father's side, and not Semitic as his features and some of his personal characteristics often led his contemporaries to believe. Whether his lifelong habit of dispassionate analysis here guided him aright we need not inquire. Possibly his early upbringing in Germany—for he was three years at school in Meiningen before he went to Rugby—may have had as much as the Teutonic part in his composition to do with that 'difference from other people' of which he was conscious. But that he was different from other people is indisputable, not merely in intellectual superiority to most, but in a certain intellectual detachment which made him an indifferent party man at all times, combined with an intense fervour of conviction which made him a keen and passionate fighter for the principles in which he believed and the causes to which he was attached."

"The glimpses given of Goschen's father in this biography make one wish that more space had been devoted to that interesting personality," says the "Scotsman." "He appears to have been a man of not less force of character than his distinguished son. He had succeeded in London, according to Lord Goschen, by means of 'intense industry, great commercial insight, and corresponding thrift,' but he accumulated an immense stock of historical and literary knowledge, and he early discerned the promise of his eldest son's gifts. From the first he seems to have made up his mind that the boy was destined for a career other than that of commerce, and when during Goschen's last year at school Dr. Tait resigned the headmastership of Rugby, the father wrote: 'What a pity he did not put it off ten years that you might succeed him.'

"On the occasion of his son's standing for the City, he wrote warning him wisely against committing himself to too definite a programme, and thus exposing himself to the charge of inconsistency when his ideas changed in after years, as they must. 'As an outsider,' he adds, 'but immensely interested in your welfare, I cannot help feeling nervous. I may be compared to an old hen, fluttering about on the margin of the pond on which her ducklings are swimming.'

NO BUSINESS WITH OFFICE.

"The most characteristic utterance of Goschen "pere" however, occurs in connection with his son's first assumption of office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, under Lord John Russell, in 1865. On that occasion he impressed on the young man the fact that his acceptance of office meant the total severance from business. He could not as President of the Board of Trade continue to act at principal partner in Fruhling and Goschen, which position he had now occupied for some years.

"In that position (i. e., the Vice-Presidency) there is an end of money-making. What you have got you may keep, and that is all; whilst on the other hand your rank may be raised. It would be foolish to call this Chateaux d'Espagne, etc., when we know of so many to whom it has happened. If you get as far as into a seat in the Cabinet, why the chances are greater for than against a peerage, provided you can be spared in the Commons. And it follows, according to my notions, that you ought not to enter the Administration at all before you have money enough for a peerage, and £—will do that, and no less.' And he goes on to say that, though hardly arrived yet at that amount, with another successful year or two of business his son would have enough."

NO MORE LEGISLATION.

At the opening of the session of 1864 he was selected by Lord Palmerston to second the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The account he gives of his interview with the veteran statesman on this occasion is interesting, as showing the Whig leader's attitude to social questions, and makes one gasp at what has happened since.

"The old man's manner to me was one of extraordinary cordiality. . . . When he had come to a stop, as if he had finished his instructions, I asked him, with becoming diffidence, 'What is to be said about domestic affairs and legislation?' 'Oh,' he gaily replied, rubbing his hands with an air of comfortable satisfaction, 'there is really nothing to be done; we cannot go on adding to the Statute-Book "ad infinitum."' Perhaps we may have a little law reform or bankruptcy reform; but we cannot go on legislating for ever.' Be it remembered this was in 1864. There were looming on the horizon some of the greatest problems that have ever been submitted to Parliament."

BEACONSFIELD AS AN OLD MAN.

The book gives interesting glimpses of Beaconsfield, Gladstone, and Bismarck.

Here is a picture of Lord Beaconsfield by Mrs. Goschen. Her husband was at Constantinople at the time, and she had met the aged statesman at dinner not long before his death:—

"I spoke to Lord Beaconsfield before dinner, and told him you had enjoyed 'Endymion.' 'It is very good of him to say so.' We were standing together, and he asked me who some of the people were for he said, 'I am blind and deaf now.' I asked him whether he felt the fogs we were having. He said I only live for climate, and I never get it.' . . . After dinner I said I was sorry. I had to leave early, but he said. 'I am going myself in ten minutes. I never was fit for anything in the evening late. I live early, ready for anything in the morning—I am like the birds, alive all day but must rest early—I am dead at half-past ten, and buried by twelve. He has lost his old spirit, and is very aged. He looked brighter after dinner then before, but he is very blind, and seemed to me to see nothing with one eye."

Here is what Gladstone once said about "leakage." "I have had thirteen Budgets, all of them known to six or eight people for days and perhaps weeks, and not one of them has transpired—except once when the trator was a Cabinet Minister, who heard it the day (I before) it came out, and gave it to the "Times"—and made no response when I complained in the Cabinet."

BISMARCK'S METHODS.

Goschen was greatly struck by Bismarck's absolute power, and he describes a scene when one occasion he was preparing one of the delicate performances of the European Concert :—

"We passed into an outer room, where we sat in unconventional freedom. Beer and tobacco were not wanting, and the dog lay at the Chancellor's feet. Amidst these genial surroundings we discussed the further development of our plan of campaign. . . . What struck me especially was the degree of absolute independence with which he did his work. No obligation to communicate with a single colleague. No desire for a moment's quiet reflection. Nor did he suspend his decision for a formal reference to the Emperor. When we had brought matters to a point, he turned to the Foreign Minister and Dr. Busch with the words, 'Now, gentlemen, you will write,' and in my presence he dictated straight off a circular to the German Ambassadors at Foreign Courts. Much hung on the wording of this circular, and the States paper was composed under the remarkable undress conditions I have described."

One another occasion Goschen writes :—

"At five in the afternoon Hatzfeldt, I, the Foreign Minister, and Dr. Busch (not the biographer) dined with Bismarck without dressing. He hates white ties and tail coats as much as——. He reminded me of a country squire in many ways. The big dog was there in full force. A regular German dinner, and very enjoyable. Tell——that Bismarck spoke to his servant Engel at dinner just as he does to his butler: 'Have you another bottle of this, Engel?' 'Of what year is this, Engel?' and so on—a capital host. Bismarck made an excellent dinner, but not so good as I expected. He said a number of quaint and good things. Here is a very characteristic specimen: I rather envy you English statesmen the excitement of the House of Commons. You have the pleasure of being able to call a man a d——infernal scoundrel. Now, I can't do that in diplomacy.'"

READS GABORIAU BY NIGHT.

Mr. Elliot gives many glimpses into Mr. Goschen's private life. He was an inveterate reader of fiction.

"His family recall that on one of his long Continental journeys, he being then an elderly man, a bed-room had been secured for him at Cologne that he might enjoy a night's rest on the way. He had, however, taken up at starting one of Gaboriau's novels to read in the train, and was only halfway through it when he arrived at Cologne. There, as had been arranged, he betook himself to the bespoken room at the hotel, where the spent the whole night "not" in the contemplated repose, but in finishing his novel continuing the journey next day without ever having been to bed.

"In addition to his political activities, Goschen was a pioneer in education, says Mr. E. T. Cook in the "Chronicle." He devoted no inconsiderable portion of several years in a very busy life to the improvement of middle-class schools and to the extension of University teaching. His ideal in such matters was summed up in a memorable phrase; 'Education, a means, not of livelihood, but of life.'"

PRAISE OF GOSCHEN.

The tributes to Lord Goschen's high personal character are very notable.

"Both Westminster and Whitehall will suffer an immense loss," So wrote Lord Morley when Lord Goschen resigned office in 1900. "But I feel much more the withdrawal of a man who has done so much to keep a lofty standard both of the integrity and the dignity of public life."

Lady St. Helier, whose acquaintance with the elever men of her time has been so extensive and peculiar, declares that of all those she has known no one equalled Goschen in his keen sense of humour. There was no society, Mr. Elliot tells us, in which Goschen was not the best of company.

Mr. Elliot sums up Goschen's life by saying:

"He owed his entry into political life to the high opinion that was formed of him by men who knew him well and were eminently competent to judge; and the position which he rapidly attained was due to the general recognition of his ability and character. He never practised the arts of self-advertisement, but it was very soon universally perceived that he was a man who had to be reckoned with. Public men of the type of Lord Goschen are not too common in any period of our history. And the present time can as little as the past afford to be without them."

His physical and mental powers remained unabated to the last, and he died quite suddenly in his 76th year. "Other statesmen," writes Mr. G. W. E. Russell in the "Manchester Guardian," "may have been more widely popular, but none had more devoted friends; and that is an epitaph which any man might envy."

CRIMINAL ALIENS.

Mr. Churchill's Bill.

In the House of Commons on April 18, the Home Secretary's measure for the amendment of the law with a view to the more effectual control of criminal aliens was introduced under the ten minutes' rule. Explaining its provisions Mr. Churchill said it aimed at the prevention of crime and the expulsion of persons convicted of crime. Having dismissed as impracticable the idea that criminal aliens could be prevented from entering this country by the establishment of a cordon at every one of our eighty or ninety ports, and having also brushed aside proposals for the establishment of a system of registration, he called particular attention to the comparatively small number of convicted aliens who were recommended for expulsion by the Courts. With a view to increasing the number of expulsions he proposed in his Bill that whenever a Court did not recommend expulsion it should be called upon to furnash its reasons. This, he imagined, would be preferable to conferring an arbitrary discretionary power on the Secretary of State. He laid stress on the seriousness of the offence committed by an alien who re-entered the country after expulsion, and declared that it was necessary to impose a punishment which should be deterrent. The present penalty was three months imprisonment for the first offence and a year's imprisonment for a second. These punishments were to be increased respectively to twelve months and two years imprisonment. For the purpose of preventing crime his Bill provided for requiring sureties from aliens in certain cases. Care was however, taken not to interfere with the right of asylum which had been granted through so long a period to foreigners seeking refuge from oppression or persecution and it was also his desire not to cause any unnecessary disturbance to the peaceable, law-abiding alien population which was mainly of Jewish extraction. The power of calling for sureties was therefore to be restricted. If a man had resided for five years in this country and his record was clear of crime, he would be exempt from the liability although not naturalised. But in the case of the unassimilated alien who came from a country where crime and violence were common, where every policeman was regarded as a foe and every institution as tyrannical, where rapine and murder were invested by miscreants with a romantic glamour, the Court was to have the power to require sureties for good behaviour even though no proof of the actual commission of crime was forthcoming. bona fide political refugees would find no difficulty in procuring sureties would who vouch for them. Persons whose record was open to question and who could not find sureties would be asked to leave the country. It was the Government's intention, Mr. Churchill stated, to introduce soon a Pistols Bill in the House of Lords. Aliens would be required to obtain special permission from the police before they could possess or carry pistols. Constables, if they had reason to believe that an alien was carrying a pistol, would ask for his license, and if it was not produced would take his name and address. Power would also be taken to search for arms when there was reasonable ground for supposing that an offence under the Act was being committed. The right hon. gentleman's statement was well received, and the Bill was read a first time.

The second reading of Mr. Goulding's Aliens Bill is down for April 28. Whether the Home Secretary's Bill will be read a second time by leave of the House in order that both may go to the same Committee is at present in some doubt. There is a strong feeling of resentment among not a few private members whose opportunities have been taken from them by the Government, which might lead to the blacking of all Government Bills for which special facilities are not afforded by the Government. On the other hand, the supporters of Mr. Goulding's Bill, which contains some very interesting provisions, may be expected to do what they can to enable these to receive consideration from a Committee.

LARGEST SAILING SHIP.

Railway Company Held Liable for Loss.

The question as to who was responsible for the stranding of the largest sailing vessel, the "Preussen" of Hamburg, off Dover Harbour on Nov. 6th last after being in collision with the L. B. and S. C. Railway Company's steamer Brighton at midnight on Nov. 5th, has been decided by Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane in the Admiralty Court.

His Lordship said he was advised by the Trinity Masters assisting him that it was quite proper for the "Preussen," after the loss of her bowsprit, to go if she could into Dungeness with the view of taking shelter and but for the extraordinary squall which struck her she would probably have brought up to anchor.

He was of opinion that the result of the collision—natural in the circumstances—which supervened, was the direct cause of the loss of the vessel, and he held that the railway company were responsible for the total loss of the vessel.

There must be judgment for the plaintiffs for the whole loss.

A controversy recently raged at Lahore between the Hindus and the Sikhs as to whether Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, was a Mahomedan The contending parties displayed and distributed posters in the public thoroughfares. The police have now destroyed and forbidden these posters as a breach of the peace was apprehended.

"THE PROTEUS OF DISEASE."

Indigestion's Innumerable Forms.

Of all the disorders to which humanity is heir indigestion is undoubtedly the most frequent. Its symptoms are endless in their variety and its causes are scarcely less numerous.

Whatever the cause, the greatest care has undoubtedly to be exercised in the question of food, so as to give the digestive organs the opportunity to rest and regain their strength and tone.

Such a food must put the minimum tax on the stomach, it must be digested with the minimum expenditure of the energy by the nervous system, and must be readily assimilated to make actual flesh and blood.

Of all the preparations known to medical Science, not one possesses these qualities in as great a degree as Sanatogen, which consists of the albumin of milk chemically combined with glycero-phosphate of sodium.

The value of Sanatogen in cases of Dyspepsia is abundantly proved by many articles in the leading medical journals, from one of which, the "General Practitioner," May 20th, 1905, the following case is quoted:—"H. C., aged 34 years. I saw him on March 10th; he was suffering from marked dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and had lost 10 3-4lbs. in weight during his two months' absence. No phthisical signs could be found in his lungs. He was ordered two teaspoonfuls of Sanatogen thrice daily, and ordinary diet. At the end of a week his indigestion had entirely gone, his appetite was normal, and he had already increased 2 1-4 lbs. in weight."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

A DIVER'S ADVENTURE.

A Severed Air-Pipe.

A DIVER named Thomas employed by the Port of London Authorities, has had a wonderful escape from death whilst at work on the sunken steamer "Malaga," off Gravesend. The air-pipe attached to his diving apparatus became severed while he was over 50ft. under water.

The steamer foundered after a collision, and Thomas, who is an experienced diver, was on the bed of the river fixing wires to the vessel preparatory to her being raised. He had not been down long when to his horror he found that his air-pipe had become jammed between the hawser which was attached to the ship and the lighter from which he had descended. He tried to get the pipe clear, but failed.

Faced with the prospect of suffocation underwater, he cut the pipe, though he was about nine fathoms (57ft.) below the surface—for not only was his supply of air stopped by the accident, but the jamming of the tube prevented free movement.

Then he pulled the life-line, and was hauled to the surface in an exhausted state. He cut the pipe three feet above his helmet.

His experience is said to be a record. Before now divers have cut their air-pipes when five fathoms down, but never, it is stated, at so great depth as nine fathoms.

THE DIVER INTERVIEWED.

Seen at his home at East Greenwich on Saturday, April 8, Mr. Thomas related his experiences to a Press representative, "I had," he said "been working on the "Malaga" with a view to her being raised. She is lying on the bed of the river 57ft. down. The work was first started a week ago, and I had been down frequently. Everything went well until Friday about noon, when I was in the aft part trying to get a cable underneath. I had made a wire fast through the aperture of the propeller, and then swept her with another wire from the lighter. As I went along the wire, which was taken round by the tug to the other lighter, I slid down until I reached the bottom, and then went to see whether I could get anything under her keel.

"Finding that impossible, I tried to feel the top of the keel in the aperture—I could not see it as it was sunk in the chalk at the bed of the river, and worked along the foreside of the propeller. As I was returning to get to the rudder post the slack part of the air-pipe—I had about a fathom and a half of loose pipe—evidently got caught between the wire and the rudder-post and became jammed. That was due to the rolling of the lighter above. I first noticed something was wrong when I stooped to get a small wire to fix, and the pipe seemed to pull me down. Then suddenly I felt that the inflow of air had stopped. For a moment or two—although it seemed much longer—I tried to release it and myself.

"The pipe was a rubber one surrounded with steel wire and in my frantic endeavours to free myself the wire covering got stretched and dragged.

CAME UP FEET FOREMOST.

"I had a large jack-knife hanging from leads in the front of my suit and I had just time to cut through the rubber pipe and to give the pull signal to be hauled up. I then evidently became insensible. I had had no time to remove my weighted boots, and the momentary feeling of terror and probably death, was indescribable. The air within must have prevented water rushing into the severed pipe.

"The next I remember was when I came to on the lighter. I had a terrible feeling of pressure across my chest and there were humming noises and pains in my head. My companions told me that when they hauled me up I came up feet foremost and that they thought I was dead. They had removed my helmet and the fresh air quickly revived me. They were more than surprised when they found my pipe was cut."

Mr. Thomas also said that although he still felt the effects of the accident he had been to work—but not down in the diving suit—that day. "It was," he continued, "my first unfortunate experience of this kind—of being unable to get air, I have been a diver for 25 years, and on many occasions the air-pipe has been fouled, but I have never had the air stopped in this way before. Once when working on the Sir Robert Peel, which sank off Tilbury, 22 years ago, I had a pipe fouled, and was under an hour and a half, but I was getting fresh air pumped to me all the time. My brother is a diver, as was father before us. He however, lost his life when working on the Grosser Kurfurst, off Folkestone, in 1887. That was through an air-pipe bursting when he was in 21 fathoms of water.

"I have heard of men who have been down 30 feet (five fathoms), having their air-pipes fouled and cut, and being saved, but my father always held that it was risky even at that distance after discarding the leads and throwing off the boots—but I have never heard of a successful escape at such a distance as 57ft. down."

A YEAR'S ART TREASURES.

Sir Charles Halroyd, in his annual report as Director of the National Gallery, shows that this institution was enriched last year not only by the magnificent bequest of Mr. George Salting, but by purchases and by the gifts of other art lovers.

The works added during the year, divided into "schools," included :

British, 86.	Flemish, 15.
Dutch, 71.	German, 3.
Italian, 49.	Spanish, 2.
French, 34.	

The purchases of the year were four :

(1) John Crome's "The Porlingland Oak," purchased out of the Temple West Fund from the late Rev. C. J. Steward's executors for £2,700.

(2) A small Dutch 'Landscape," by William Buitenweg, purchased out of the Machrell Fund from the Earl of Northbrook for £100.

(3) William Hogarth's portrait of Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester, purchased out of the National Loan Exhibition Fund for £2,000.

(4) "A Family Group," ascribed to Jan Vermeer, purchased in Paris, out of the Clarke Bequest Fund for £1,000.

Of the 220,304 inhabitants of Johannesburg, South Africa, 111,857 are white of whom 37,543 were born in Great Britain or Ireland.

As a result of the Government's decision to make Harwich a strong naval base, great developments are taking place at Dovercourt, where agricultural land is rapidly being opened up for building purposes.

NOVELIST ON MANNERS.

Rudeness in Republics.

"The subject of manners was much kept before me in my youth in a way to make an impression of their importance, if not to call for their practical exemplification," writes Thomas Nelson Page, the American novelist in the "Century Magazine."

"It was a saying of an old 'mammy' in the family that Manners will carry you where money wont."

"The rudeness of manners in a republic has often been the subject of remark. It would appear, however, that this refers rather to that want of subservience which we find ingrained under monarchial forms than to the deference which dignity and merit are likely to evoke everywhere. I have never observed that age or merit meets with want of respect anywhere except in two classes, the ruffians of the streets and the ruffians of the drawing-rooms.

"In that singularly unsocial sphere, of vague and nebulous boundary, which calls itself 'society,' the respect and defetence generally accorded elsewhere to age and merit and accomplishment are singularly lacking. It is not too much to say that in that plane of life, where manners should be most polished they are most lacking in what is the chief ingredient of all polish—kindness.

"The express-train and the 'crush-hour' are in many ways great advantages, but they are not conducive to goodmanners. If there be any doubt on the subject in any person's mind, let him go on a street-car, elevated, surface, or subway, in one of our large cities and test the matter for himself. He will see not once, but everywhere, such a scene of sheer and primal brutality as can be found nowhere else in the world where men and women are together—men driving themselves by sheer brute strength into cars already packed to suffocation, terring clothes, and recklessly crushing whomever and whatever is in their way. It is urged in justification—would it were only in mitigation of this barbaric rudeness!—that in a great city with a huge population such things must be. But there are other cities as great, and with quite as large a population where the decencies of public travel and communal existence are not so persistently violated.

LACK AMONGST UPPER CLASSES.

"After all things are considered, the chief cause of the decadence of manners is the lack of manners on the part of the upper class, from which the lower class take their cue and tone. They have set the possession of gold as the chief aim in life, and the mad pursuit of this object outweighs all else, and, in the rush of one mad crush-hour that never ends, sweeps away all social amenities that once made social intercourse sweet and pleasant.

"The basic flaw in our breeding lies at the very bottom of our society; that is, in the manners existing in the relation of husband and wife and in the training of children. Before children have left what used to be known as their mother's apron-strings, they have their manners, or want of them, to use an old term, 'set'; in other words, having been reared without manners, they have no manners. Their mothers, indeed, have no apron-strings. The old terms of respect, 'Sir' and 'Madam,' have been banished from the nursery by those who fear that they may be thought subservient, and growing up without respect to others, the children end by having no respect for themselves or for anything else. Where manners are thrown away in the nursery, they are not likely to be picked up later on, and the "jeunesse dorie" of newly acquired gold are about the most intolerable class that any society has ever been called on to carry.

"If those who are gentlefolk—who possess the rare, but often unprized, treasures of refinement, culture, taste, and high-ideals of living and thinking, would scrupulously hold themselves above pandering to vulgarity simply because it has wealth behind it, a society would soon be formed which would have not only the stamp of good breeding, but, as possessing the thing itself, would have the authority and power to dictate its own terms."

THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

The Reciprocity debate began on April 15 at Washington in the House of Representatives. Two speeches only were delivered before crowded galleries and packed benches—one by Mr. Kitchen, a Southern Democrat, in favour of the Bill, the other by Mr. Hinds of Maine, against it. Mr. Kitchen was mainly concerned it twitting the Administration for its dependence on the once despised Democrats for the passage of the measure. Mr. Hinds revived in a new form the familiar argument about the danger of Reciprocity to the Western farmers. It would subject them to competition similar to that which they themselves had brought upon the Eastern farmers, who had succumbed under it and were degenerating into market gardeners. He quoted the British Tariff Commission's recommendation for the protection of agriculture, and prophesied that if "the old reactionary policy that the rest of the world has discarded and that even England wants to discard" were adopted there would be an exodus northwards of sturdy men and women who would come to look upon the countrymen of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln from under a foreign flag with alien eyes.

The debate was continued on the 17th. In the course of the afternoon sitting Mr. Lenroot, Wisconsin, delivered a speech in which he gave expression to the view. held by a small group of Insurgents in the Senate, that the Bill benefits the highly-protected manufacturing interests more than the consumers. He urged the Democrats to adopt the proposed farmers' free list as an amendment to the Bill in token of their good faith. If they promoted the farmers' free list as a separate measure they would lay themselves open to the charge of being less anxious that it should become law than they were that it should be vetoed by President Taft, Mr. Lenroot was followed by Mr. Crumpacker, Indiana. He declared that the cost of raising agricultural products was not greater in the United States than in Canada, and consequently farmers were not entitled to special protection.

The debate was enlivened on April 18, by the maiden speech of Mr. Henry George, junior, who represents New York in the Democratic interest. He preached what is rarely heard in the Capital the pure doctrine of universal Free Trade, advocating Reciprocity as a step in that direction. The speech was scarcely to the taste of his colleages, several of whom, however, expressed their readiness to welcome complete Free Trade with Canada.

On April 19, in spite of his seventy-five years, ex-Speaker Cannon maintained for three hours in the House of Representative the arduous role of leader of a lost cause. He prophesied woe to the Western farmers under unrestricted competition from the North and woe to those responsible for the passage of the Reciprocity Bill, glorified the present system of Protection, under which the United States could boast "the most expensive civilisation on earth," denounced the fiscal "hysteria" by which the country was overcome, and besought the Republican party to stand together and to avoid being hanged separately. More to the point was his challenge to the President to show how the Agreement could reduce the cost of living without reducing the prices which farmers can demand for their products—a dilemma which there has been a decided disposition to dodge on the part of some of its supporters.

The only passage of any interest contributed to the debate in regard to annexation, says the Washington correspondent of the "Times" came from Mr. Gillett Conservative Republican. Mr. Gillett said :—"No sane man believes there is any purpose here, direct or indirect, ever to annex Canada against her will. It may happen, generation from now, that the countries will have so grown together that our descendants will mutually agree peacefully to unite their fortunes in one Government. But that is at present only the vision of a dreamer and not the plan of any statesman, and it is safe to say that there will never be any hostile and action by this people to annex our friendly neighbours. Any such demonstration is meant as a bugaboo or sensation not as a serious purpose." This passage probably sums up as accurately as a few sentences can do American feeling about political union.

Two searchlights are to be installed in the towers of the Crystal Palace for the Festival of Empire. They will be 20,000 candle-power each, and will be visible by night all over London, and for twenty-five miles round.

In order to increase the entries for the King's Prize at Bisley, the National Rifle Association is considering a suggestion that heats be shot away in the counties and in the Colonies, which will leave 2,000 competitors for the competition proper.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A DAY IN BED.

When I was quite young, writes Mrs. Evan Nepean in the "Pall Mall Gazette," I meant to be an author. In extreme youth "to write" has only one significance, perhaps two! Books, epoch-making "novels of the year," and incidentally, poems. I have written books, and I have written poems, but in the last census I figured neither as author nor poet. "Something much cheaper," said a relation, who still writes books, though no longer in his extreme youth. "Something," said I, "much more paying!" One should not say nasty things to anybody; certainly not to relations. But when people run down journalism I am quite merciless. It is much easier to write books and poems. I know, because I have done it; I would never dare to say if I had not! The trouble of being a fashion chronicler, a thing of modes and moods, lies in the very moodiness of it! Now I am quite ready to write of all sorts of pleasant things. Here, upon my part of the world, has descended the Glacial period. Somebody has prematurely discovered the South Pole, and brought it home with him. Why couldn't he leave it alone? We have been simply scalded with cold!—and all green things look boiled. Here I find myself talking like a gardener. Writing is my passion—incidentally my trade—gardening is my hobby. I ought to have chosen something else that "went" better with clothes. Gardening does not go well with clothes. I have to be philosophical, and say, "Ah but it is splendid by way of a complete change," and go out fresh from my writing and get the reverse of scrupulously clean, which actually, is unscrupulously dirty, and my family says: "My dear, your hair," when it doesn't say: "My dear, your hands!" For I do much of my gardening with hairpins and if I wear gloves nothing can get done at all. But for this last fortnight, I have had a dreadful time of it, for all my nice spring ideas have been frozen to the back of my head—inside, you know—and as for the garden I have been covering it up with clothes and mats or bringing it indoors to thaw, "walking it about and rubbing its nose with snow," as Mr. H. G. Wells would say. So at last to keep me quiet, my family assured me I had got a child—"no one could be so cross otherwise"—and suggested a day in bed, and doing nothing. I threw off my hobby, and retired to my passion. "Very well,' 'I said' I will stay in bed and write about staying in bed!" "A very good idea," said my family soothingly, walking out of the room with the ink. (Ink and beds do not agree any more than gardening and clothes.)

INVALID'S ACCESSORIES.

Some years ago I had a bed-ridden spell. This is as bad as being hag-ridden and less picturesque. There I evolved all sorts of ideas about what to wear so as to be warm and comfortable and not too outrageously hideous to the looker-on. I learnt a trick or two about lace caps and the way of doing one's hair so as to be pleasantly "become" thereby, and had my nightgowns provided with separate frills that buttoned on to wrists fresh and fresh every six hours if required, for no nightgown I ever wore managed to remain uncrumpled as to wrists longer than a day unless I was too ill to move. When I am bedridden I write or read from morning till night, and as pencils are almost as grimy as ink, though in a different fashion, and my books are generally large and antique—those who are not novel-ridden know the adorable dustiness of the grandfatherly book—I found these fresh and fresh frills were most useful as well as ornamental. I used to wear rather a pretty pattern of "sitting-up" jacket, in which I found both comfort and "tidiness" of appearance—a thing with sleeves made like very full capes, lined with a pale-coloured silk or satin, the outside of the jacket being a pretty printed cotton voile through which the lining showed. My first was white voile with straw-coloured rosebuds lined with pink-and-straw shot surah; my second, violets on a mauve ground lined with pale blue; my third, ivory with lettuce-green spots lined with ivory again, and bound all round with a couple of inches of green washing satin. The others were bordered, too, one with a flat ruche and one with a piping, quite fat, with a cord inside.

DESHABILLE COIFFURES.

By the way, one of the nicest things for wearing over the hair in bed is a lace scarf with a ribbon run through it so that it forms a cap, something like that which most brides have made out of their wedding veils lately, with the ends of the scarf hanging loose on each side or twisted gracefully about the shoulders. The ribbon just encircles the crown of the head and ties in front or at one side. This, of course, can be arranged with a chiffon scarf, or even one of those very fine Shetland head-shawls, which are more lacy and becoming than most people realise, and are much warmer. Unless one is very well off it is an excellent plan to have a pretty "set," two or three caps to harmonise with a like number of jackets, and a dressing-gown or so "en suite" specially for use in illness. These printed voiles with coloured linings make charming dressing gowns too; and I have lately come across a quite nice wrapper of Japanese "suggestion" but with considerably more "cut" to it than the wadded ones usually possess (their great drawback is their unbecoming shape for they are inexpensive, very light, and charmingly warm). It was concocted by a clever maid, of pale-hued soft silk in two shades, of azalea (Mollis) pink and azalea yellow as a matter of fact, was stitched in correect style over a thin interlining of cotton-wool, and shaped somewhat to the figure, also cut in correct outline. The wadded effect was not obstrusive, the gown had the new bell sleeve with soft kiltings of silk muslin inside, and a delightful silk muslin hood with kiltings, which could be pulled over the head, and elongated itself over the shoulders in a sort of fichu—or should I have said the fichu elongated itself into a hood?

SOME IDEAS ON JACKETS.

By the way, the sitting-up jackets can have hoods of like nature, and be used when required by those who object to any kind of cap. All in chalk-white washing silk, with jacket and dressing-gown to correspond (some people don't care for ivory in bed, because of the dead white of the sheets!), the effect is good. I saw something quite new to me the other day, a friend of mine having fallen a victim to the prevailing craze for black in decoration, has just done up her bedroom in softest ivory and coral pink with touches of black: the cretonnes, for instance, have coral and white tulips upon and almost concealed black ground, and the border to the ivory paper of plained ribbons of pink—quite broad, with a black edge—that tie in great bows at each corner! To go with this room she had a black velvet dressing-gown lined with ivory satin. "Extravagant to vulg

BY THE WAY.

TOWN PLANNING IN AMERICA.

The first municipal city-planning exhibition in America will take place in Philadelphia during May. The exhibition will be the occasion for a national conference of the City-Planning Association, which has already done a good work in the States. Most people in America, says the "Philadelphia Record," do not know what city-planning is, and is certainly does not consist in a small park, a pretty lamp-post or a statue at the street corner. The idea of city-planning was not started in America until 1902, but since then it has made rapid strides and the problem is now dealt with from an economic, sanitary and æsthetic point of view. We are glad to hear that one of the objects of the City-Planning Association is to do away with the checker-board system of streets which prevails in Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, and many other American cities, including, as we should have thought, New York. It is only in the last few years (explains the "Record") that Americans have become alive to the possibilities of better city development. The great questions of improving transit and traffic facilities the shaping of city blocks for the greatest economic use and to ensure the maximum amount of light and air; the grouping of public buildings, the providing of parks and open squares on the outskirts of a city while the land is comparatively cheap—all these things are of fundamental importance in the proper planning of the modern city. Town-planning in America is therefore to proceed on much the same lines as in Great Britain. But legislation will surely be needed to carry into effect the objects of the City-Planning Association. The "Philadelphia Record" seems to think that Mr. John Burns is to attend the conference. It would, of course, be impossible for Mr. Burns to spare time for making speeches in Philadelphia, but there is no reason why he should not send a delegate from the Local Government Board, who would explain to the conference our Town-Planning Bill and the excellent work that has already been done by private and co-operative companies in establishing garden cities and suburbs. Mr. Henry Vivian would be ideal delegate for such a purpose, and no doubt he would bring back some useful hints from America.

REFRESHMENTS IN THE HEIGHTS.

The passengers who took the flight in Zeppelin's new dirigible Deutschland II. were well looked after, as far as matters commissariat were concerned. Here is the menu priced in francs:

METS.

Poisson.....(per portion)	Fr. 5·0
Poularde francaise.....	3·75
Pate de Strasbourg.....	3·75
Salade	1·25
Fraises a la Melba	3·75

VINS.

Rauhenthaler Berg (1908)	Fr. 5.05
Steinberger (1905)	10·8
Moselreppchen	5·0
Beaunoilloux	7·50
E. H. Mumm, Reims gout americain	21.25
Cognac Courvoisier xxx (per glass)	1·25

In the higher atmospheres, at an elevation of a thousand metres (3,750 feet) the prices charged do not seem excessive.

LEIPSIC CHAMPAGNE.

That the champagne growers of France have good ground for their complaints there is little doubt. But it seems that the tickets of the champagne industry are, by no means, confined to France. A writer in a Paris contemporary states that some time ago, he was making a tour through Russia. Among other cities through which he passed was Riga, which it is scarcely necessary to point out is an important place. It is the fifth city of the Empire, in regard to importance, with a population of about 200,000, and the people cannot be classed as ignorant, yet according to this correspondent, he saw in a high-class shop a card in a prominent position in the window bearing the legend.

REAL CHAMPAGNE FROM LEIPSIC.

BELGIUM'S NEW STAMP.

Philatelists are anxiously awaiting, says the "Independance Belge," the issue of the new stamps, which it is hoped will be worthy of Belgian art and the kingdom. Our contemporary justly observes that for many years the stamps of Belgium have answered neither of these requirements, and this applies even to the Charity stamp. As the "Independance Belge" contends, many of the smaller countries produce beautiful pictures on their stamps, and why should not Belgium. It is suggested that some of the historic monuments might be transferred to the stamps, and then a set as artistic as those of Bosnia-Herzegovina could be produced.

POPULATION OF PARIS.

The census of Paris, taken on the 5th March of this year, shows that the total population of the city on that date was 2,846,936—these figures indicating an increase since 4th March, 1910, of 124,255 It is interesting in this connection to note that according to the official statistics, just published, 3,441 foreigners were naturalised as Frenchmen during the year 1910—331 more than during 1909.

FOX TERRIERS.

The welfare of the fox terrier may almost be regarded as a matter of national moment, for of all the varieties of dogs known to this country—of which there are about seventy—this handy little fellow enjoys (says "Country Life") a prominence as an all-round companion which none can yet dispute. Progress among the showers may be made by Scottish, West Highland white terriers and the newer Sealyhams, but at present this is not reflected to a proportionate extent in outside circles. It will be many years before another breed reaches a similar popularity. To the breeder who wishes to make his income balance his outgoings this may not be altogether an advantage, for the castoffs of a kennel sell for prices that cannot possibly give an adequate return for the outlay. If, however, one is fortunate enough to breed a specimen of outstanding excellence, the recompense is great.

A DOG NEWSBOY.

Under the above headline, "Our Dumb Animals" has this to say about Spot, a dog known to everybody at Rockville Centre, Long Island: "Early every morning the boy and dog start out with a big bundle of papers. Sometimes the boy rides a bicycle, but generally the rounds are made on foot. The dog takes the papers as they are handed to him and knows just where each is to go. Trotting through gates and often jumping fences to make short cuts, he deposits the papers carefully upon the door-steps, and hurries back for more work. He has also learned to meet the train that brings the papers and to pick out the packages addressed to his master, and carry them to the store, a block and a half away. Spot thoroughly understands the business, and so capable has he become that it would now be impossible for his master to do all the work without his assistance.

ANGLO-GERMAN TOWN PLANNING.

An interesting interchange of visits has been arranged to take place this month and in June, in connection with town-planning and garden cities. The English Garden Cities and Town-Planning Association is this month visiting a number of German towns—to include Ulm, Rothenburg, Nuremburg, and Wurzburg—in which modern improvements on artistic lines have been carried out. The German Garden Cities Association will send a deputation to England in June, for a similar purpose.

OTTER-HUNTING.

Otter-hunting would probably have a much greater following than it has if it did not begin about the time when people of means and leisure come to London for the season. Just when the country is at its best, by the curious dictates of fashion, observes "Black and White," it is forsaken by most of those who have passed the winter following hounds in the saddle. Nevertheless, otter-hunting has a considerable vogue. It has a charm of its own not shared by other forms of the chase, and this is rather enhanced entails a certain element of hardship and than diminished by the fact that its enjoyment fatigue.

SMALLEST OF GLASS BOTTLES.

What is regarded by skilled artisans as the smallest perfect glass bottle ever blown has just been turned out by Robert Gillespie, one of the blowers of the great Whitall-Tatem glass works in Millville, New Jersey. The tiny bit of glass is not much larger than a kernel of corn, but is in every way perfect, including a ground stopper. Gillespie was at infinite pains to produce the curiosity, which, compared with a 110-gallon carboy, such as is turned out at the same works, would be about like a fly against an elephant. Indeed a common house-fly could barely crowd into the Gillespie bottle.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE EARLIEST RAIN-GAUGE.

The credit of inventing an instrument to measure the rain has been usually given to Castelli, a contemporary of Galilee, in 1639. Dr. V. Wada, director of the Corean Meteorological Observatory, however, has recently discovered documentary evidence which puts back the discovery of the rain-gauge to a much earlier date. In 1442, one is told that Sejo, a Corean King had made an instrument of bronze for measuring the rainfall. This was in the form of a vase, fifteen inches deep and seven inches in diameter, which was set on a pillar in a suitable situation. It was the duty of certain officials to go and measure the height of the water in the vessel after rain, and report to the King. This discovery of the rain-gauge is related in the Corean historical records. An account of it is given in "Knowledge."

GLASS WALLS FOR FRUIT TREES.

The advantages of a glass wall for fruit trees is that they can be grown on both sides of a wall with north and south aspects. Recent experiments have shown that pears grown on the north side of such a wall are as good as these grown on the south. Peaches and apples have also been successfully grown on both sides. But while the glass wall permits the passage of heat and light to the north aspect, it does not store the heat like a wall of masonry and so does not keep so warm at night. The heat is found to be nearly equal on the two sides of the wall.

NOTES ON COINS.

An interesting article in the "Scientific American," calls attention to several important points in connection with coins and coinage. The first coins are stated to have been those of Crœsus, King of Lydia, who issued gold and silver coins in the years 560 to 546 B. C. This, however, is to ignore the story of the Greek money struck in the island of Ægina by Phidon, King of Argos, in the seventh century B. C. Previous to this spikes of silver—Greek oboloi—were used as the medium of exchange. Hence the smallest coin was called an obolus, and is famous as the piece of money put into the mouth of the dead to pay the ferryman Charon. About six of these silver spikes made a handful, and hence the next coin was called a drachma, which in Greek means a handful. The word is retained in our drachma, or dram, as a weight.

COINS AS WEIGHTS.

The precious metals were originally weighed out in payment, as when Abraham weighed out the silver for the field he had bought. The early coins were primarily weights of metal. "To this day," says the writer of the above article, "there is one surviving relic (in name only) of the first system of payment by weight. It is the word pound." The pound, or sovereign, was originally the equivalent of a pound weight or silver. Now some 60 shillings can be coined out of a pound of silver. It is not so generally known that the shilling and penny were also both originally weights. Thus in the time of Henry II, it was was enacted that "If corn be at 12d. a quarter the farthing loaf shall weigh 6lb. 16 shillings." As a weight the shilling was one-twentieth of a pound. And like the Roman as our penny was also a pound weight of metal. A trace of this remains in the expressions "ten-penny" and "six-penny nails." Penny is here explained as meaning pound. In the first case a thousand of the nails weighed ten pounds and in the second six pounds. Penny-weight again is still one of our weights.

WHY NOT EAT PIGEONS' EGGS?

"Country Life" calls attention to the fact that the eggs of the wood pigeon are almost equal in flavour to those of the plover. Seeing that the wood pigeon has, of recent years, become a plague to the farmers of this country, it is well that this should be widely known. If the eggs could be brought into the market as an article of diet, as are those of the plover, it would tend to keep the number of the birds within due bounds as well as make a welcome addition to the public menu. The eggs of the moor-hen are also recommended. In fact, "there are several of our common wild birds which lay eggs that are very delicate eating."

MONSTERS OF OTHER DAYS.

One of the most recent additions to the famous zoological gardens of Carl Hagenbeck at Stellingen is a series of life-size restorations of prehistoric monsters. A few of these, which have been fashioned after much careful study and consultations with geological and zoological authorities, are figured and described in the "Scientific American." The place of honour is given to the iguanodon, of which a full-page illustration appears. It is depicted as a huge, hairless animal, without scales, scutes, or defensive armour of any kind. Standing on its hind legs, and partly supported by a huge tail, it towers above the surrounding vegetation with a "monarch of all I survey" air, perhaps justified by its position in the animal world of its day. Its appearance is that of a huge reptilian kangaroo. A remarkable feature is the dagger-like thumb of the fore-limb. The bone of this thumb was originally thought to be a horn, and some books, it is said, still place it on the nose of the iguanodon. This reptile attained a length of some eighteen feet, and is estimated to have lived five or ten million years ago. The remains of iguanodon were first found in Tilgate Forest in the Wealden district, and described by Dr. Mantell. In 1878, no fewer than twenty-five skeletons were obtained from the colliery of Bernissart, in Belgium.

THE BIGGEST FOUR-LEGGED CREATURE.

Another reptile of ancient days of which a restoration has been made is the famous diplodocus. It was discovered in 1899, in the Bone Cabin Quarry, Central Wyoming. This great animal was sixty-six feet long, and is estimated to have weighed twenty five to thirty tons. While iguanodon walked on its hind legs, diplodocus went on four. It is described as the "biggest creature that ever walked on four legs," and yet with a very small brain. One of the strangest of the restorations, perhaps, is the triceratops, remarkable for its curious crest.

WHY DID THEY DIE OUT?

Why should these monarchs of the ancient world have become extinct? It is said of diplodocus that it was "singularly ill-fitted for holding its own in the struggle for existence," and of triceratops that it became too specialised. Some are supposed to have become too big, so as to have succumbed in the struggle for existence. It is difficult to accept such explanations. How can an animal become too big when each increase in size only survives, because it is an advantage in the struggle for life? As soon as greater size ceased to be an advantage, the slightly larger individuals should be weeded out. A race could never become too big on the principles of natural selection. Again, how can an animal become too specialised, when each step in the process of specialisation must be an advantage. The death of a species seems as mysterious as the death of an individual.

SPECULATIONS ON THE ELEMENTS.

"The Elements, Speculations as to their Nature and Origin," is Sir William Tilden's contribution to Harper's "Library of Living Thought." For the modest half-crown the layman may revive his memory or arouse for the first time his interest in the atomic theory and the periodic law. But in the second part of the book both he and the expert chemist may find food for thought when under Sir William's guidance we proceed into speculative regions. For the author gives us the gist of what is scattered here and there throughout a body of literature which "is very extensive and is still expanding" and indicates the most probable lines along which evolution of the elements may have taken place. That the primal essence of things of the "nature of which we have no direct and intimate knowledge" did suffer some change seems likely—the change "corresponding to condensation." The primal essence may or may not have been the either of space. Some suppose that with the aid of the spectroscope we may in the nebulae and the stars, see stages of the operation actually in progress. But we must be content with circumstantial evidence, which, as the author dryly continues, "may serve as a satisfaction to the mind." There seems in all this "no obvious parallel between the changes that led to the formation of the elements and the evolution of living beings. . . ." And, with Socrates, he concludes: "How real existence is to be studied or discovered is, I expect, beyond you and me." This reminds one, in a way, of Canning's "Story, God bless you!—I've none to tell, sir!" But, as Mathew Arnold used to say, it is good to "let the mind play freely round" what we do know. The Iron Duke once remarked: "All the business of war, and indeed all the business of life is to endeavour to find out what you don't know by what you do." What Sir William has to tell is told in the clearest and simplest manner, and the story just now is worth telling.

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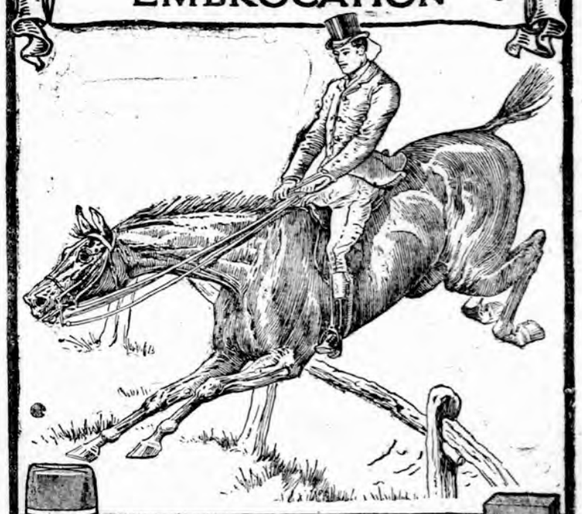

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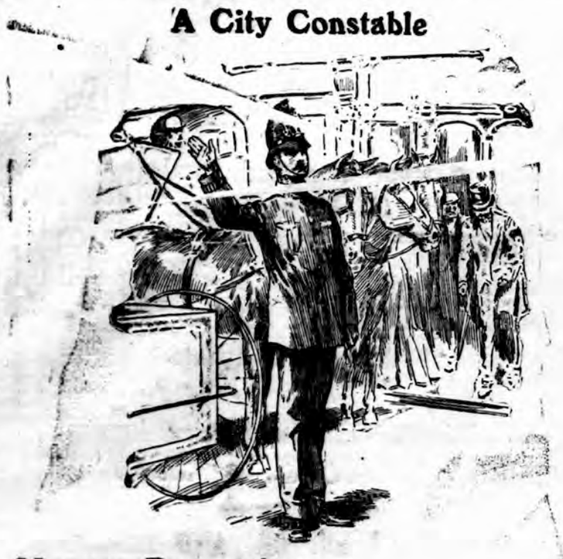
A City Constable



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